

# U.S. Says Iranian Actions Encouraged Hijackers

Two U.S. survivors and a British pilot from the Kuwaiti plane said Tuesday that they had detected no signs of Iranian involvement, Reuters reported.

After arriving in Kuwait, John Costa, a U.S. businessman, said of possible Iranian role: "I have no evidence whatsoever." The British

The victims, Charles F. Hegna and William Stanford, were employees of USAID.

[In Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini denied Tuesday that Iran was involved in the hijacking.]

In Washington, Mr. Speaker said: "The fact of the matter is that two passengers were murdered by the hijackers, more were tortured and many were brutalized for an extended period of time without any effective measures being taken."

Mr. Speaker said Mr. Reagan's "was determined to find out the facts about the incident and 'out-acted' the press in order to protect a civilized society." He said the two surviving American hostages had not been debriefed by American authorities.

In a statement, Mr. Speaker said that he was very clear on his position now that the hijackers are in custody. "I am not going to let any questions on the ground, such as

## South Africa Dissidents

## To Leave U.K. Consulate

Three opponents of the South African government, who have been in refuge in the British Consulate for three months, announced Tuesday

**Bishop Desmond Tutu criticizes Western press coverage of South African blacks. Page 2**

The British government announced Monday that now that since the detention order, which allows persons to be held without trial indefinitely, had been can-

"Having fought a very successful campaign against detentinn, we announce our departure from the trial.

South Africa on Monday can- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S., Cuba Near Accord On Immigration Issues

the Miami area. But President Jimmy Carter, and later the Reagan

administration, tried to persuade the Cuban government to take back the 2,500, most of whom are in federal penal or mental institutions.

In 1983, the Reagan administra-

tion told Cuba that, until it agreed to the return of the 2,500 undesirables, the United States would halt the admission of Cubans, except for immediate family members of American citizens or of permanent

American residents. This meant that thousands of Cubans eligible for visas, as well as about 3,000 political prisoners previously promised admittance, could not en-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## **INSIDE**

produce only "cosmetic agree-  
ments," says General Brent  
Scowcroft. Page 2

■ Two South Korean dissident groups formed a party to oppose the Chun regime in upcoming elections. Page 5.

■ Whale meat is getting to be rare delicacy in Japan and will get even rarer now that the Japanese government has decided to accept a ban on bunting of sperm whales. **Page 16**

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

■ Sheikh Yamani says any cut in the price of North Sea oil could start a price war. **Page 9**

■ Citibank became the first overseas bank to receive payment settlement privileges in the British clearinghouse system. **Page 9.**

### **TOMORROW**

1



Mother Teresa comforted a victim of the gas disaster in Bhopal on Tuesday.

## Company Report Says Bhopal Plant Had Equipment and Safety Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

While he was in Bhopal, he said, he was prevented from speaking with an Indian technician who had been on duty at the plant and may have the best knowledge of what happened. He said he had also been denied access to the Bhopal plant's files, which have been seized by police.

**Company Aid Turned Down**

The Madhya Pradesh state government has turned down an offer of \$1.8 million from Union Carbide to aid relief work, a state official said Tuesday.

Agence France Presse reported from Bhopal. "We do not need any money from the company," the official said. The state government has already announced that it would file suit against Union Carbide seeking compensation for the damages following the leak.

**Mother Teresa in Bhopal**

Mother Teresa, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, visited victims of the gas leak Tuesday, Reuters reported from Bhopal.

and poor, was greeted by large crowds at Bhopal's Hamidia hospital where most of the victims were treated.

"I am here to give love and care to those who need it most in this terrible tragedy," the news agency, Press Trust of India, quoted her as saying.

**U.S. Congressional Inquiry**

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said Tuesday that his panel will hold a hearing on the gas accident and that he will visit the site Dec. 18.

## U.S., Russia May Choose To Agree on 'Easy' Issues In Geneva, Expert Says

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Soviet Union might decide to take "the easy way out" of fundamental arms-control conflicts by negotiating "cosmetic agreements" to extend and slightly expand the unratified strategic arms limitation treaty, according to General Brent Scowcroft, a non-governmental expert on arms issues.

General Scowcroft said Monday that such a limited U.S.-Soviet agreement was an alternative to "very protracted" negotiations that would be required to deal with the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, under which weapons would be stationed in space, as well as deep cuts in offensive forces.

Proposals to seek limited agreements through relatively speedy negotiations are under consideration within the administration, officials said, as policy-making continues in preparation for the Jan. 7-8 meeting in Geneva between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

General Scowcroft, who was national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford and chairman of the recent special commission on the MX missile, cautioned that, "I don't really think you ought to expect much" from the Shultz-Gromyko meeting.

Probably the most that could come of it, he said, is a "sorting out" on a procedural level of how to deal with the three categories of issues the two sides agreed to discuss: strategic offensive arms, intermediate-range arms and space weapons.

The Shultz-Gromyko meeting should be considered "an initial contact after a period of estrangement" in the arms-control field, General Scowcroft said. Too much pressure for quick progress could complicate the talks, he said.

The Soviet Union, he said, wants to get rid of space defense programs "without giving anything for it" and probably will insist that the United States "show its seriousness" by agreeing to halt space testing and making other concessions.

On the other hand, the "inclination" of the U.S. administration is not to put the space defense program on the bargaining table at all, he said.

In order to negotiate large-scale changes in offensive nuclear forces, it will be necessary to reconcile "those fairly extreme positions" in the space area, General Scowcroft said. He added that this could be "very protracted."

The alternative to such major strategic tradeoffs, in General Scowcroft's view, would be "cosmetic agreements," or what he also



General Brent Scowcroft

called a "modest agreement," to extend and improve the 1979 strategic arms treaty.

The treaty, which has not been ratified by the U.S. Senate, is due to expire at the end of 1985. Both sides have agreed not to undercut it if the other party continues to respect it.

Among the elements of such a limited pact, he said, would be the designation of warheads rather than missile launchers as the standard of accounting under the treaty and some reduction of numbers of ballistic missiles allowed on each side.

Such a pact would be attractive "if you want to signal a changed U.S.-Soviet relationship" and might be possible without tackling the tough issue of strategic defense, General Scowcroft said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### China's Marxism Story an 'Oversight'

BEIJING (AP) — An editor of China's Communist Party newspaper said Tuesday that the newspaper was guilty of an "editorial oversight" in a widely publicized commentary asserting that Marxism-Leninism cannot solve modern China's problems.

The commentator said in a front-page editorial: "Marx died 101 years ago. His works are more than a century old. One cannot expect Marx and Lenin's works of their time to solve our problems of today." A day later, however, the newspaper ran a three-line "supplementary correction," which said the commentary should have read "...to solve all of our problems of today," adding the words "all of."

An editor, reached by telephone Tuesday, said: "It was an editorial oversight. Originally, the commentator included the words 'all of' but these were deleted by mistake." He declined to identify himself or the author of the commentary.

### Italy Arrests 50 in Mafia Crackdown

ROME (AP) — At least 50 underworld suspects, including two Sicilian judges and a Rome police colonel, were arrested Tuesday in a new nationwide anti-Mafia crackdown, authorities said. In the northern city of La Spezia, police also arrested six relatives of Gaetano Badalamenti, a reputed Mafia leader recently extradited to the United States, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

Police said more than 300 arrest warrants were issued by Francesco Scardulla, a Turin prosecutor. Many of the suspects were still being sought or were already serving jail terms. The police raids in Reggio Calabria, Catania, Rome and Turin marked the largest anti-Mafia operation since the confessions of Tommaso Buscetta, a Mafia leader, led police to more than 60 arrests in September.

The two judges taken into custody in Catania were identified as Pietro Ferracchio, president of the local court of appeal, and Aldo Rocco Vitale, president of an appeals court. A paramilitary police colonel, Serafino Licata, who served in various key posts in Sicily for nearly 15 years, was arrested in Rome, police said. Investigators in Turin said the arrests could lead police to solve at least 30 Mafia-related killings.

### 5 Guilty of Smuggling Arms to IRA

DUBLIN (Reuters) — An Irish court found five men guilty on Tuesday of trying to smuggle seven tons of arms and ammunition by sea from the United States to the Irish Republican Army.

Dublin's Special Criminal Court imposed 10-year sentences on three of the men, who were aboard an Irish trawler, the Marita Ann, when it was seized by the Irish Navy on Sept. 29. One was a former U.S. marine from Chicago, John P. Crawley. Ten-year sentences were also given to Michael Browne and Martin Ferris. Two others, John McCarthy and Gavin Mortimer, who said they had not known of the operation before boarding the boat, received five-year suspended sentences.

The trawler, which was approaching Ireland's southwest coast, was carrying 90 rifles, six machine guns, 34 revolvers and 70,000 rounds of ammunition. Justice James McMahon, the court president said, "Had these arms been successfully transmitted to their destination, it is impossible to conceive the amount of suffering they might have caused."

### Mitterrand Defends Chad Withdrawal

BUJUMBURA, Burundi (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand told African leaders Tuesday that France has no mutual defense agreement with Chad and therefore has no obligation to help liberate northern Chad from Libyan military occupation.

Addressing the opening session of the annual summit meeting of France and its former French African colonies, Mr. Mitterrand said that France had defense agreements with many African countries, and if any of them were the victim of external aggression, these agreements "will be totally carried out."

He added that France had only a military aid agreement with Chad and decided last year to send a task force there "because we remain faithful to a global concept of equilibrium in Africa and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa." France has been criticized privately by several of the 36 African countries at the summit for its unilateral military pullout from Chad last month despite a Libyan failure to observe a mutual withdrawal agreement.

### Committee Rejects 1985 EC Budget

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The budget committee of the European Parliament has voted to recommend rejection of the European Community's 1985 budget.

The committee's decision late Monday reflected a broad consensus among the assembly's political groups that the budget of 26 billion European Currency Units (\$18.3 billion) proposed by the European Community Governing Council is insufficient to cover the community's farm bill.

With one Danish vote against and one abstention, the committee approved a four-paragraph resolution calling the budget proposal illegal and unacceptable. The committee chairman, Jean-Pierre Cot, a French Socialist, said the vote followed the decision by the Governing Council not to negotiate a compromise solution in Strasbourg on Wednesday.

Without a budget, the community would continue operating on a month-to-month basis at the 1984 expenditure level.

### For the Record

Indonesia has accepted a U.S. offer to send an Indonesian astronaut into space as part of a shuttle crew in 1986, the news agency Antara reported Tuesday in Jakarta.

The Federal Aviation Administration said in Washington Monday that commuter airlines flying the Brazilian Bandeirante airplane had found only minor problems when they inspected their fleets for the kinds of flaws suspected in a fatal Florida crash of the plane last week.

The Soviet Union will help Syria build its first nuclear reactor, the Syrian Arab News Agency said Tuesday. Soviet experts have chosen three tentative sites for the plant and have signed an agreement to conduct immediate geological and geophysical surveys to choose one.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines on Tuesday received his first official foreign guest, Foreign Minister Lee Won Kyung of South Korea, since ending three weeks of seclusion that caused rumors he was seriously ill.

Egypt's foreign minister, Essam Abdel Meguid, met Tuesday with Moshe Sasson, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, to discuss bilateral relations, the Middle East News Agency said.

The West German government on Tuesday approved 75 million Deutsche marks (\$25 million) for additional famine relief for Africa, boosting this year's donation to 175 million marks. At least 42 million marks of the latest aid will go to Ethiopia.

An Argentine judge has excused Captain Alfredo Astiz of the Argentine Navy from attending an identity lineup in connection with the disappearance of a Swedish teen-ager in 1977. He said photographs would be used instead. Captain Astiz was due to appear before witnesses to the wedding and abduction of Dagmar Hagelin, who was 17.

### Shultz vs. Weinberger: The Fallout

(Continued from Page 1)

Pentagon, joining with William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, advocated a change in American policy that would withdraw diplomatic recognition from the Sandinist government of Nicaragua and extend political recognition to Nicaraguan rebels long backed by the Reagan administration. But Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane have argued for continuing diplomatic negotiations with the Sandinists.

• NATO allies: Shortly before the election, Mr. Shultz sent the White House and the Pentagon a State Department plan for persuading the United States' European allies to make a commitment to build up their conventional forces. Mr. Weinberger was reported to have objected to the State Department's interference in a realm that

was the Pentagon's responsibility.

• Technology: Mr. Weinberger and other senior Pentagon officials have had a running battle with the State and Commerce departments over the sale of American high technology to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After Romania decided to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics, Mr. Shultz advocated granting a license for the sale of American computers to Romania, but this fall, just before the election, Mr. Weinberger took the sale, officials said.

• Terrorism: Mr. Shultz has made a strong public case for the United States to be ready to launch pre-emptive strikes against terrorists and to retaliate against terrorists even if it were to lead to the killing of American servicemen and innocent civilians abroad.

Mr. Weinberger, siding with Vice President George Bush, has urged restraint.

• Use of force: In their most dramatically open disagreement, the two men have differed sharply over the use of U.S. forces abroad. Mr. Shultz was in the forefront of administration policy-makers advocating the use of American troops in Lebanon and Grenada and against international terrorists, while Mr. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were hesitant in each case.

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A federal judge on Tuesday found the Environmental Protection Agency and William D. Ruckelshaus, a former EPA administrator, in contempt of court for failing to set national standards limiting radiation emissions.

U.S. District Judge William Or-

## Tutu Charges Western Media Favors Whites, Ignores South African Blacks

Reuters

OSLO — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the South African winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, criticized the Western media on Tuesday for giving far more coverage to the killing of one Polish priest than the deaths of many blacks in his country.

In his Nobel Peace Prize lecture here, Bishop Tutu asked: "Are we being told something that I do not want to believe, that we blacks are expendable and that blood is thicker than water, that when it comes to the church, you cannot trust it, that they will club together against us?"

Speaking in the same university hall where the prize ceremony was disrupted by a bomb scare on Monday, Bishop Tutu raised the case of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the murdered supporter of Poland's banned independent trade union, Solidarity.

"When a priest goes missing and is subsequently found dead, the media in the West carry his story in very extensive coverage. I am glad that the death of one person can cause so much concern," the bishop said.

"But in the self-same week when this priest is found dead, the South African police kill 24 blacks who

had been taking part in protests and 6,000 blacks are sacked for being similarly involved and you are lucky to get that much cover," he added.

The body of Father Popieluszko, who was close to the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, was recovered from a reservoir on Oct. 30. Three Polish Interior Ministry security

policemen have admitted killing him and a fourth will be charged with instigating the crime, according to Polish authorities.

Mr. Walesa, the winner of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, sent a message of congratulations to Bishop Tutu, inviting him to visit him at his home in the Baltic port of Gdansk, an aide said Monday.

## 3 South African Dissidents To Leave British Consulate

(Continued from Page 1)

According to their lawyer, Zac Yacoob.

Farouk Meer, an official of the Indian congress, read the statement by the three and said they had requested that the British government allow a prayer meeting, a press conference and visits from relatives in the consulate building before they left.

Britain welcomed the decision by the three men to leave.

"We have always hoped that this difficult problem could be brought to an end by the three men leaving voluntarily," the Foreign Office said in a statement issued in London. "We are naturally glad that they have now decided to do so."

Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement attacked the government for "pressurizing them to leave the consulate."

**Soweto Mayor Elected**

The Soweto City Council on Monday elected a political union as the mayor of this black suburb of Johannesburg after the assassination last week of the leading candidate for the post. The Los Angeles Times reported from Soweto.

Councilman Edward Kunene, 52, an office worker, was elected unopposed by the supporters of Edward Manyosi, who was gunned down Thursday only hours before he was to have been elected mayor.

## Nicaraguan Priest to Stay in Cabinet

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The Reverend Fernando Cardenal, the Nicaraguan priest expelled by the Society of Jesus, said that as "an objection of conscience," he could not comply with demands from Rome that he resign as minister of education.

The priest said Monday that "I would be creating a grave sin if I abandoned my priesthood for the poor" and "my work for the popular Sandinist revolution."

Father Cardenal, who received the expulsion order last week, said he believed that "God gave me my desire not to abandon my work." He added, "I can't conceive of a God that would ask me to give up my commitment to the people."

A Catholic Church spokesman in Nicaragua declined to comment on the action until there had been a government announcement.

The Jesuit action is the first direct sanction against any of the four priests in the government. The

Vatican has repeatedly asked the priests to resign their positions.

The other priests are Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, a Trotskyist; Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, a Marxist; and Edgardo Parrales, a diocesan priest who represents Nicaragua at the Organization of American States.

Fernando Cardenal, 50, has been a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front since the mid-1970s. Shortly after the Sandinists overthrew the regime of General Anastasio Somoza Debayle in July 1979, he was named chairman of a literacy campaign and then head of the Sandinist youth movement.

He was appointed education minister in July after the previous minister, Carlos Tunerban Benabe, was named Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States.

Father Cardenal asserted in his statement on Monday that his dismissal reflected a campaign against him by the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference.

The priest said he had written eight letters requesting the bishops to approve his continued presence in the government. None of the letters were answered, he said.

He also asserted that the Nicaraguan bishops were openly against the interests of the poor in Nicaragua.

He said that the Vatican was "imprisoned by traumas produced by conflicts in Eastern Europe that have nothing to do with the history of the people of God in Latin America."

"From here," he said, "we perceive that the Vatican policy to withdraw Nicaragua coincides with that of President Reagan. To leave now, he added, "would not only be treason against the poor, but treason against my country."

## Blasts Hit Pipeline

(Continued from Page 1)

fields, miles away from NATO's civilian headquarters in Brussels or Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, 25 miles south of Brussels.

The pipeline system is administered by NATO's Paris-based Central European Oil Agency, a civilian organization.

**Shultz Meets U.K. Official**

Mr. Shultz met with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, in the first of a round of talks with NATO allies on his scheduled discussion in Geneva next month with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Reuters reported from London.

Mr. Shultz hinted Tuesday that international terrorism may also be on his agenda in European capitals. He will meet NATO officials at the alliance's foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels this week before traveling to West Germany for talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Shultz said Tuesday that he believed pre-emptive U.S. action against terrorists would be broadly supported in the West. He said that the purpose of any U.S. military action would not be to revenge but rather to pre-empt terrorist attacks. He said that he believed such action would not intensify anti-U.S. terrorism.

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tions toward the government of Iran in the aftermath of this tragedy will be conditioned by whether it meets its obligations and by our assessment of its role during this tragic incident," the spokesman said.

Mr. Speakes said he could not comment on possible U.S. military or diplomatic retaliation.

**Passengers' Allegations**

Two passengers freed from the Kuwaiti airliner have said that the Iranian authorities supplied the hijackers with weapons, ropes and handcuffs, UPI reported.

The passengers, among 73 who arrived Monday in Pakistan from Tehran aboard a special Pakistan International Airlines plane, also said no Iranian troops were stationed around the hijacked plane until more than a day after it landed in Tehran.

Zamir Ahmad, 55, a businessman, and Sheikh Abdul Hafiz, 50, a caterer employed by Kuwait Airways, said they boarded the plane in Kuwait.

They said that, after the plane landed in Tehran, the hijackers negotiated with the Iranians and returned to the plane with a .38-caliber revolver, heavy iron handcuffs and nylon ropes.

Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Hafiz said the hijackers did not have the ropes and handcuffs when they boarded.

**Kuwait Press Accuses Iran**

Although Kuwait sent messages thanking the Iranian government for its handling of the hijacking, Kuwaiti newspapers said the rescue operation was a sham to hide the fact that Iran supported the hijackers. The Associated Press reported.

The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, was reported to have sent President Ali Khamenei an expression of thanks for Iran's handling of the hijacking.

But the newspaper Al-Rai Al-Ahli wrote: "No one, not even a child, has any doubt about Iran's complicity with the hijackers. Is there any explanation of the amicable treatment and warm hospitality the Iranians had accorded the hijackers?"

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NEWS ANALYSIS

BS Lacked  
Objectivity,  
Attorney Says

B. M. A. Parker

NEW YORK — In an effort to  
secure a BSA for objective in-  
vestigation of the Vietnam War in 1981,  
senator William C. Roth (R-Me.)  
has questioned the  
reliability of a number  
of anti-war activists.  
Mr. Roth, general West-  
land's principal attorney,  
said Monday to illustrate that  
the anti-war movement, and by  
extension the documentation  
of a conspiracy by military  
intelligence officers in 1967 to  
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## Salvador Rebels Free 42 Prisoners, Announce 'Unilateral' Holiday Truce

**United Press International**  
SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas released 42 army prisoners on Tuesday and announced a "unilateral" truce for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The announcement was the first time either side had formally declared a holiday truce in the five-year civil war.

A rebel communiqué said guerrillas would silence their guns from midnight on Christmas Eve until midnight on Dec. 26 and from midnight Dec. 31 until midnight Jan. 2.

The statement said the action was being taken to "guarantee and make easier respect for the free movement of soldiers who wish to visit their families in controlled zones, zones in dispute and other zones throughout the country."

"Our activity in the specified period is limited to defending our forces and civilian populations if the territory under our control is attacked by the government's army," the statement said.

Guillermo Ungo, the president of the political wing of the guerrilla forces, telephoned the commercial San Salvador radio station Sonora to announce the truce and the release of 42 captured soldiers in eastern San Vicente province.

"This is a unilateral decision," Mr. Ungo said.

The guerrillas earlier had rejected a Christmas cease-fire accepted

by the government during talks at Ayagualo, near the capital. Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, who mediated the talks, said the rebels rejected the joint truce because the army refused to agree to garrison its forces during the holiday period.

Mr. Ungo, in his call Tuesday, said the government's stand on a Christmas truce was intransigent. The talks did, however, produce an agreement from both sides to permit the "free movement" of civilians on roads and highways from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.

Tuesday's communiqué said "this truce is independent of the Ayagualo accord between our forces and the government, which proscribes the carrying out of operations which interfere with civilian movement between Dec. 22 and Jan. 3, to which we will also comply."

There was no immediate reaction from the army or the government to the guerrillas' announcement.

**Nicaragua Rebel's Plea**

The top anti-Sandinist leader has urged the Reagan administration to aid his insurgency by walking out of talks on accommodation with Nicaragua and cutting off trade and diplomatic relations with its Sandinist government. The Washington Post reported from Miami.

Adolfo Portocarrero Calero, head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said Monday that the administration could take these steps even if Congress refused to renew U.S. financial backing for the rebel movement, halted last spring after expenditure of an estimated \$80 million by the CIA since 1981.

Mr. Calero said the rebel movement needed renewed U.S. aid to further its goal of overthrowing the Sandinist government. But he asserted the insurgency would continue even if the aid was refused; he said this would be done by expanding the financial support from private and foreign sources that it has received since last summer.

**U.S. Envoy May Be Moved**

The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering, is expected to receive a new assignment as part of a personnel shuffle involving several U.S. embassies in Latin America. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Pickering, 53, who has served in San Salvador for 16 months, has been under strain because of at least four death threats attributed to rightist groups unhappy with U.S. support for President José Napoleón Duarte, the officials said. They said the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Edwin G. Corr, was expected to replace Mr. Pickering.



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT** — President Ronald Reagan greets Avital Shcharansky, the wife of Anatoli B. Shcharansky, an imprisoned Soviet human rights advocate, at a ceremony marking International Human Rights Day.

## Reagan Is Said to Weigh Scrapping Economic, Environmental Councils

**By David Hoffman**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, continuing work on his fiscal 1986 budget proposal, is considering a plan to abolish the Council of Economic Advisers, the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, according to White House officials.

Mr. Reagan is also planning to ask Congress to create a new Department of International Trade and Industry, the officials said Monday.

One official said Mr. Reagan is delaying the appointment of a new education secretary "until he decides whether he wants to keep the department." Administration officials also have discussed creating a new Department of Science and Technology, but budget cuts in existing departments probably have made such a move impossible for quite some time, officials said.

The possible reorganization moves surfaced as the president continued to struggle with the defense budget.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, after making a presentation to Mr. Reagan and his top budget advisers, agreed to search for some savings in Pentagon spending next year, officials said.

Mr. Weinberger's agreement came after Mr. Reagan repeated a statement that the secretary should make a contribution toward efforts to reduce the deficit. But the critical questions of how much the sav-

ings should be and whether they would apply to future years as well as fiscal 1986 were left unresolved, officials said.

Administration sources said that Mr. Reagan appeared to be in no mood to accept major trims of the defense buildup, as the budget director, David A. Stockman, has proposed. Mr. Stockman has outlined a plan to trim \$8 billion from the estimated \$286 billion in defense spending for fiscal 1986, and savings of about \$20 billion in 1987 and \$30 billion in 1988.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had made no decisions and would discuss the issue later this week with aides. Another official said the defense spending issue might not be resolved until next week.

Last week, Mr. Reagan, who has set a goal of holding federal spending on all programs under the current level, presented his cabinet with a series of deep domestic spending cuts totaling nearly \$34 billion. The \$8 billion in Pentagon savings would be required to meet the overall target of \$42 billion that is deemed necessary to cap fiscal 1986 spending at the \$835 billion the government expects to spend this year.

In order to pry \$8 billion out of Pentagon outlays, however, the president would have to agree to cut about \$20 billion out of next year's defense budget authority, because much of the Pentagon's spending is already locked in from prior budgets.

The three-member Council of Economic Advisers has been without a chairman since Martin S. Feldstein resigned last summer. The council provides economic advice to the president and also prepares an annual report on the economy.

The plan to abolish the council also included elimination of two other agencies, officials said. One is the Council on Environmental Quality, which publishes an annual report on the environment and has been sharply trimmed during the Reagan administration. The other is the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, located within the Office of Management and Budget, which oversees federal procurement.

**Talk of Cuts Brings Protest**  
Word that Mr. Reagan is thinking of scrapping his Council of Economic Advisers has prompted protests from economists, including current and former council members. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

William Niskanen, the senior member of the panel, said he was "disturbed" that the president was considering abolishing the council as part of a budget-cutting move. Murray Weidenbaum, who was Mr. Reagan's first chief economist, described the move as an overreaction to Mr. Feldstein's outspoken tenure at the three-member council. "I think they're overlooking the important role an independent voice provides," he said.

## U.S.-Belgian Ties Soured by Differences Over Missiles, Trade

**By Steven J. Dryden**  
*International Herald Tribune*

BRUSSELS — Disputes over Belgian trade with Communist nations and Libya and concern about Belgium's commitment to deploy NATO cruise missiles have caused unusual turbulence in traditionally solid relations between Brussels and Washington.

In public, Belgian officials only hint at the trade troubles. Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, during a visit to Washington last month, said in a speech that "certain policies followed recently by the American administration embarrassed the European governments and increased our difficulties."

A Belgian diplomat complained privately about the difficulties caused by the U.S. Defense Department's attitude toward technology transfers. "Let's hope we can settle these problems and move on," he said. "The reality of our relations is not linked to these affairs."

On the cruise missiles, a U.S. official said last week that the United States "remains confident" that Belgium's center-right coalition government will go ahead with deployment on schedule.

U.S. officials, however, were reported by a Western diplomat to be "disappointed and a little angry" after the recent call by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' own political

party for a delay in the Belgian government's final decision. This would mean installation might only start after the scheduled date of next March.

Geoffrey Swaeb, U.S. ambassador to Belgium, met privately with Mr. Martens this month to convey Washington's displeasure over the possible delay in deployment.

A few days earlier, Mr. Swaeb met with the head of Mr. Martens' Christian Democrat Party, Frank Swaelens, who said the deployment decision should be put off to give "a chance" to the U.S.-Soviet talks on arms-control negotiations next month in Geneva.

The U.S. view, another diplomat said, is that a Belgian postponement would undercut the negotiating position of Secretary of State George P. Shultz in his meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

In response to a split in the government coalition over missile deployment, the Belgian cabinet put off a final decision on the question, due this month, until early next year, after Mr. Martens visits Washington and gets a report on the U.S.-Soviet talks.

The friction over the missiles coincides with a dispute over the sale to China of telecommunications equipment using advanced fiber optics made by an Antwerp subsidiary of ITT.

Belgian officials say the United States has

caused the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas, or COCOM, the Western group that monitors sensitive trade with Communist nations, to hold up approval of the sale.

"We are deeply dissatisfied with the way these negotiations" with the United States on the fiber optics "have been conducted," said an aide to the Belgian economic affairs minister, Mark Eyskens. "We are getting no flexibility."

"Everyone in Belgium has seen President Reagan go to China and sign economic deals," the aide said. "And we have to refuse an export to China?"

The United States caused a stir in Belgium earlier this year by opposing the sale of machine tools to the Soviet Union and nuclear technology to Libya. A Belgian diplomat, noting such economic problems as his country's 15-percent unemployment rate, said, "We are trying to explain to our American friends, don't make our problems too difficult."

The United States prevented the sale of a \$1.7-million machine tool to the Soviet Union last summer by agreeing to give \$700,000 to the Belgian government to help it buy a machine for its own army.

The United States said the machine Belgium planned to sell could help step up the pace of Soviet arms production, but experts commissioned by the Belgian government

deemed it was of little strategic value to Moscow.

In September, Belgium granted export licenses for the sale of five other similar machine tools to the Soviet Union without notifying COCOM. The U.S. government reacted by holding up the promised funds for the first machine, treating the licensing decision as a "betrayal," in the words of a Belgian diplomat.

The United States delivered the money in October with no public comment, but the diplomat said there was an "inter-agency consensus" in Washington supporting Belgium's decision to approve the licenses without notifying COCOM.

"We hoped that there would be some public acknowledgment by the American side that after examination of the case, Belgium was right," the diplomat said. "It would heal the wound."

U.S. officials then warned that Belgium might approve an agreement with the Libyan leader, Moamer Qadhafi, to supply his country with nuclear power facilities. Belgium, however, had already shelved the \$1-billion deal, a Belgian diplomat said, despite strong pressure to accept it from businesses and unions.

Noting Belgium's economic problems and the political difficulty of explaining to the population that the country's exports have been prohibited, the diplomat said, "We have public opinion and a Parliament also,"

## CBS Lacked Objectivity, Attorney Says

**By M.A. Farber**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — In an effort to show that CBS was not objective in preparing its disputed documentary on the Vietnam War in 1981, lawyers for General William C. Westmoreland have questioned the program's producer about his reasons for not interviewing a number of high-ranking officials.

Dan M. Burt, General Westmoreland's principal attorney, sought Monday to illustrate that George Crile, the producer, and his colleagues feared that the officials would contradict the documentary's premise of a conspiracy by military intelligence officers in 1967 to minimize the strength of the enemy.

General Westmoreland, who has sued CBS for \$120 million, was commander of United States forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968.

Mr. Crile said Wednesday that he had no reason to interview the individuals cited by Mr. Burt.

Those officials, with their titles in 1967, included Ellsworth Bunker, the United States ambassador to South Vietnam and General Westmoreland's immediate civilian superior; Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp, the commander of American forces in the Pacific and General Westmoreland's immediate military superior; Major General Philip B. Davidson Jr., General Westmoreland's intelligence chief after June 1967; and Robert W. Komer, who was in charge of the pacification program in Vietnam and held the rank of ambassador.

Mr. Burt said Monday that in June 1981, General Westmoreland recommended that if CBS intended "to be fair and objective," it could not omit those officials as well as others who were not interviewed.



George Crile

Mr. Komer testified at the trial in October and contradicted an assertion on the broadcast that General Westmoreland had suppressed a May 1967 report by Major General Joseph A. McCristian, General Davidson's predecessor as intelligence chief, on the size of Vietcong irregular forces and political cadre.

At one point, Mr. Burt referred to a letter written by Mr. Crile in February 1981 in which he indicated his intention to interview Mr. Komer for the 1982 documentary.

Mr. Burt also introduced a document from that period in which Mr. Crile was advised by Samuel A. Adams, a paid CBS consultant, that Mr. Komer was an "impressive man" and to "expect fireworks."

Mr. Burt closed in on the witness, saying: "You didn't interview Mr. Komer before the broadcast because you were afraid half the audience would believe him, isn't that right, Mr. Crile?"

Mr. Crile denied that allegation and said that, having interviewed other people about the same events in which Mr. Komer figured, "We didn't feel the need to go to him."

## Time Writer Tells How He Changed Wording of Memo for Sharon Article

**By Arnold H. Lubasch**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — A writer for Time magazine has told a jury how he changed some of the wording of a memo from the magazine's Jerusalem bureau in writing the article that led Ariel Sharon to sue Time Inc. for \$50 million.

The writer, William E. Smith, testified Monday in the libel trial in Manhattan that he based the disputed part of the article on the bureau's memorandum, but that he changed the wording.

According to his reading of the memo by a Time correspondent, Mr. Smith said, Mr. Sharon "discussed the subject of revenge" with the family of an assassinated Christian Phalangist leader the day before the Phalangists killed hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in 1982.

"He certainly speaks here of understanding their need to take revenge," Mr. Smith said, pointing to the memorandum's reference to Mr. Sharon, who was Israel's defense minister at the time.

Mr. Smith said "the crucial point" was whether Mr. Sharon,

who wanted the Phalangists to help Israel fight Palestinian forces in Lebanon, tried to "exploit the Phalangist need for revenge."

"What I am suggesting is that, at the moment, what Mr. Sharon was most concerned about was getting the Phalangists involved in the fighting," Mr. Smith said.

"But I hasten to say, this is not to say that he was instigating or encouraging a massacre," Mr. Smith added.

Mr. Sharon has testified that Time's report that he discussed revenge with the Phalangists was "nothing but a lie."

Mr. Sharon's chief lawyer, Milton S. Gould, asked why Mr. Smith had changed the wording from that of the memorandum by David Halevy, a correspondent in the Jerusalem bureau. Mr. Halevy wrote that Mr. Sharon had given the Phalangists the "feeling" that the "understanding their need to take revenge."

"I read that to mean words, words," Mr. Smith replied.

"To my mind, clearly, this was a discussion," he said, adding that he read the memorandum to mean "there is a discussion going on."

Mr. Halevy has testified that a confidential source told him about Mr. Sharon's meeting with the family of Bashir Gemayel, the assassinated Phalangist militia leader who had been Lebanon's president-elect. Mr. Halevy said his source told him that the Gemayel family talked about taking revenge and that Mr. Sharon did nothing to dissuade them.

Based on this information, Mr. Halevy said, he wrote his memorandum. Harry Kelly, then Time's bureau chief in Jerusalem, submitted a story that included the memorandum. The article that was eventually written by Mr. Smith said, "Sharon also reportedly discussed with the Gemayels the need for the Phalangists to take revenge for the assassination."

Mr. Sharon, who denies that anyone ever mentioned revenge during his meeting with the Gemayel family, contends that the Halevy memorandum was wrong and that the Smith article was false. In effect, he says, Time falsely accused him of encouraging the Phalangists to commit the massacre.

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Kuwait Stood Its Ground

The single reason why the latest hijacking could take place is that Iran has established itself as sponsor and sanctuary of the community of Islamic radicals from which this particular hijacking was apparently drawn. Terrorists of whatever stripe need help and a home. They need a place in which to plan their crimes, a place from which to get the money and the guns and a place to escape to afterward.

Revolutionary Iran has inspired, set up and guided the principal groups of terrorists now active in the Middle East. The group that kidnapped the Kuwaiti airplane was trying to spring 17 Iranian-linked Iraqis jailed by Kuwait for bombing the U.S. and French embassies last year. In two recent episodes in which planes were hijacked to Tehran, Iran apparently set the skyjacks free. Without Iran, terrorism in the area now would be the work simply of hip-pocket operators and lone crazies.

It follows that the most effective way to fight terrorism is to deny them a quiet place in which to make ready and hide. How? Military attacks on the perpetrators or their patrons may have their uses in certain circumstances, although, as the Shultz-Weinberger debate on the issue is tending to show, those circumstances are likely to be few. Political action against the gunmen and their second should

be constant, including boycotts by civil aviation. Intelligence must be shared and the expectation created that in a crisis all other countries will close ranks. Publicity and denunciation can help. In the latest incident, various pressures applied by governments that Iran is interested in cultivating seem to have helped incline the authorities in Tehran to limit the damage somewhat. But this was not done in time to save the lives of two Americans and to prevent other innocents in the plane from being subjected to abuse and horror.

President Reagan has singled out Kuwait, praising its "firm stand" in refusing to buckle to the hijackers. Let us, too, praise Kuwait. Ten years ago Kuwait was the patsy for the Palestinians, who were in their hijacking phase. "Looking for a comfortable, safe place to escape to after your next multiple murder?" we inquired rhetorically after Kuwait had welcomed its fourth band of Palestinian killers in a few months. "Try Kuwait." But the Kuwaitis have in the interim accepted the stern obligations of good international citizenship. Last year they jailed the bombers and now they have stood up to the hijackers. For them the stakes are tremendous, vulnerable as they are to Iranian rage. They deserve immense respect.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Risk and Blame at Bhopal

In Bhopal, technology has shown its grimace. The pesticide ingredient that burst from its storage tank in the Indian town is feared to have killed some 2,500 people. Many thousands more may be blinded or debilitated, perhaps for life. As the catastrophe bears witness, pesticide ingredients can be more deadly than the kindred agents of chemical warfare.

The detailed causes of the accident are still unknown, but a tragedy of such dimension prompts broader questions. Is the risk of such accidents too high a price to pay? Has technology outrun the capacity to control it? Foresight is rarely perfect. Most safety records are built on a history of mistakes. Only when the risks are visibly enormous, as with nuclear power, are extreme precautions taken. Despite some close calls, the nuclear industry has had a fine safety record. So, too, has the chemical industry in America; its accident rate is the lowest of any, doubtless because the perception of hazard is so keen. Union Carbide says its plant at Bhopal is a smaller replica of one that has operated safely in West Virginia for 17 years. Why should America's safest industry prove so disastrous at Bhopal?

Part of the explanation may be a difference in culture. India's scientists are as good as any, but not all Indian workers have the same familiarity with machinery as Americans. Yet to gain foreign technology India has encouraged corporations to locate plants in India rather than sell to India from abroad.

No technology is wholly risk-free, and societies accept varying levels of risk. From nuclear power almost no deaths are acceptable, and rightly so; but for automobiles, a familiar and desired technology, Americans tolerate a carnage of 50,000 deaths a year and spurn extra safety measures. An air crash produces more bodies than a car crash, and people are willing to pay for greater safety on planes than in cars. The public insists on higher standards, as it would probably do for drugs or pesticides if their side effects were more concentrated.

The Bhopal plant was part of India's remarkably successful effort to shake free from the legacy of famine and foreign food handouts. No doubt the plant could have been made safer if anyone had foreseen the risk. Presumably Union Carbide used the cheapest process, which had worked relatively safely for 17 years. Extra safety would have meant extra cost. Should the company or its Indian co-owners have decided the process used in West Virginia was too dangerous to transfer to India? In retrospect, maybe. But the usual approach would be to assume that the risks could be managed. That miscalculation may have contributed as much to the accident as any faulty valve or individual act of neglect.

Those caught in the gas cloud at Bhopal have paid in agony for a train of errors. In so extended a causal chain, blame may prove harder to fix than it might seem.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Labor's Nuclear Triumph

It comes as a shock to be reminded from time to time that some of America's European allies have opposition parties — old parties with familiar, respectable names — that have gone around the bend. Such is Britain's Labor Party, which, when not otherwise engaged in sharpening up the class war, devotes itself to the pursuit of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

So it was that the party's leader, Neil Kinnock, recently found himself in Moscow spinning out to President Konstantin Chernenko spin out a familiar line to the effect that Britain would be removed from the Soviet war-target list just as soon as the British show their good faith by dismantling American nuclear bases and junking Britain's own nuclear bombs.

Mr. Chernenko apparently managed to keep from laughing in Mr. Kinnock's face. Anyway, Mr. Kinnock seemed to take him at his solemn word. "Kinnock Claims Nuclear Triumph," The Guardian headlined, reporting that the

Labor leader was "clearly delighted" with "these Kremlin undertakings" and that he had expressed the hope that they could convert Labor's disarmament policy, up to now a distinct electoral liability, into an asset.

No, Mr. Kinnock conceded to the press, verification had not been on the agenda of his talks. And he had no "piece of paper" with the Kremlin's promise to guarantee Britain a free nuclear pass in the text war, since "we were not in the business of making treaties."

Americans are fortunate to have their nuclear debate conducted within a considerably narrower and more responsible part of the political spectrum. The British, these days, do not have that comfort. The Labor Party not so long ago bled power but is now in the hands of people trading on the public's susceptibility to nuclear nightmare. We wish Mr. Kinnock and his kind a long stay in the political wilderness.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Bhopal: Old Principles, Please

There was something more important to be addressed in the gas leak that killed thousands in India than has been addressed thus far. We have done fairly well at figuring out what happened. We agonized over the dead and maimed, and have engaged in the mandatory analyses of whether it can happen again. What we have not done is make up a balance sheet on whether methyl isocyanate is a plus or a minus for humanity. We are producing a prod-

uct that we suddenly discover is capable of killing huge numbers of people in minutes.

What is needed is not new words to describe the disasters that beset mankind. What is needed is stamina of thought, a willingness to challenge economic processes on whether they truly benefit mankind, a willingness to stop wringing our hands and to challenge the beliefs, habits and customs that brought the disasters upon us. What is needed is not stronger new words, but stronger old principles.

—SYNDICATED COLUMNIST OTIS PIKE.

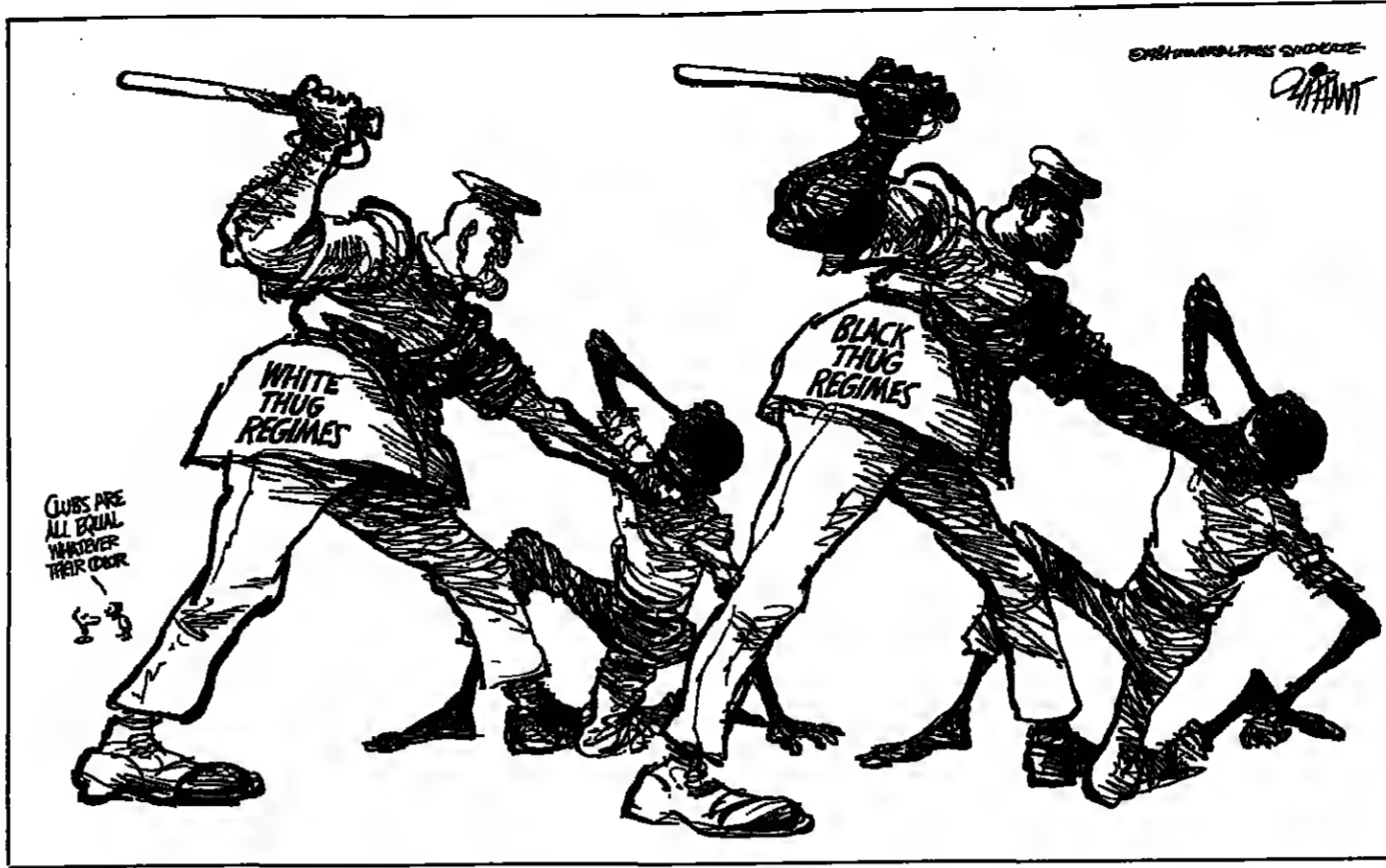
## FROM OUR DEC. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Few Jobs for Student Princes

BERLIN — Many American students "work their way" through college, and some of them come to Europe in the hope of doing the same. Armed with a scholarship, the American youth stars for the University of Berlin. For instance, having heard of the cheapness of living in Germany. But finding something to do in Berlin is not easy. An American divinity student came to my notice. He was making inquiries to obtain an engagement as teacher of English—"anybody or anywhere." A Princeton boy at the University of Berlin is helping his finances by lighting street lamps. But the American student who comes to Berlin with a \$1,000 scholarship can be a prince if he is modest about it. I have been told of a young man who, with this amount, got through the term and made a tour through Europe besides.

### 1934: Mussolini Praises the New Deal

PARIS — There is only one solution for the world crisis and that lies in controlled production and economy. Such is the opinion of Mussolini, who tells France what he thinks of the world economic situation in an article in the weekly "1934." The economic disturbance of the last five years, Mussolini declares, has nothing in common with the periodic depressions of the last century. He maintains it's the beginning of a new order. President Roosevelt, the Duce says, has leaned toward the Fascist system in his "New Deal" and NRA experiments. "The first thing we must understand," Mussolini writes, "is that individual gain can no longer be considered the prime objective of our era. The welfare of a nation must be considered before the individuals. Fascism assures the supremacy of the state."



## China: The Good News Left Them Speechless

By Flora Lewis

BERLIN — China's official attack on Marxist orthodoxy as outdated and a hindrance to needed reform was such a surprise to Soviet-bloc Communists that it left them speechless. The Chinese switch is a historic watershed that can have far-reaching, dramatic consequences.

The idea of a Communist Party criticizing Marx, Engels and Lenin as well, is so startling that several Eastern Communists at an Aspen Institute meeting last weekend insisted on ignoring it. An important Polish official, asked whether the report would be published in his country's press, said no. Pressed for a reason, he said that Polish-Chinese relations were reasonably good now, and since publication would have to be accompanied by comment, it was better to keep silent.

But word of what Soviet-style Communists have to consider a heresy is bound to spread and provoke a festering argument. Of course, Marxist scriptures have long been quoted and distorted by Communists to prove all kinds of contradictory points. But it was unheard of openly to admit the obvious fact that Marx's principles were about a totally different era, the early industrial revolution — even considering Beijing's subsequent softening declaration that they remained a guiding ideology.

The admission flies straight in the face of the assertion that Marxist precepts are proven knowledge, "scientific materialism," and that Marxist forecasts of universal triumph are as reliable as predicting an eclipse — "historical inevitability." This Marxist myth is the only base for the claim of Communist hierarchies to legitimacy, to ideological superiority, to pie in the sky.

Certainly, the sanctity of the texts is a handicap when it comes to adjusting to a changing world. It is a major reason why the Russians find it so hard to reform. But they cling to their dogma because they need it to justify their power. They are frightened of losing control without the ideological security blanket that covers their brute security forces.

Given China's experiments with market and enterprise, it is perfectly logical, if breathtaking, for Beijing to say flatly that old shibboleths must be brushed aside in thought as well as in practice. But it creates a terrible problem for Moscow.

Soviet-Chinese relations have been improving, slowly but tangibly, and for geopolitical reasons it is in Moscow's interest to avoid a relapse into hostility. China's open defection on the ideological front, however, is bound to create new strains. Not even Yugoslav Communists have gone as far, although they admit that their system is not working and are desperately looking for ways to linker, without challenging central premises.

People in the Soviet bloc, especially Communists (many others long ago stopped believing that Marx was infallible), are bound to start asking some forbidden questions. If ancient, impoverished China has found Marxism an obstacle to effective industrialization and development, why should the creed continue to be imposed on more advanced societies that have passed the rough initial stages that Marx described?

It is unseemly to gloat and point out that the

nearest thing in the world to the Marxist promise of a classless society is the most capitalist of countries, the United States, where almost everybody feels middle-class. There is an urge to chorde, but the event is too important to be trivialized. This extraordinary Chinese candor is heartening because if there is any chance of it spreading to the Soviet bloc, the chances for peace and freedom are better than they now appear.

The Soviet Union and the United States are adversaries in a classical great-power pattern, but also leaders of rival types of society. The political antagonism underlies the military confrontation. That is why the Soviet capacity for internal reform matters so much to the rest of the world.

If, as some American experts are convinced, serious reform is impossible, then Moscow will continue to feel deeply insecure and frustrated and therefore be threatening. If a new generation could be as open-minded as old Deng Xiaoping, a Soviet regime busily seeking domestic prosperity could reach an East-West accommodation that would allow everyone to breathe more easily.

Mr. Deng could make the leap because, although an old revolutionary, he had already been punished as a "capitalist roadster" and his position does not rest on justifying the past. The current Soviet leadership could scarcely afford such audacity. It would mean accepting responsibility for what has gone wrong. But if Beijing's efforts succeed, the next Soviet leadership will have to take note. It is much too early to throw away arms, but for once there is some really good news.

The New York Times.

## Shultz: The Vacuum Cleaner Is Humming Again

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — George Shultz plans to conduct most of the arms control negotiation with the Soviet Union himself. If obliged to delegate responsibility, in arms control or regional hot spots, he will look to professionals in the State Department — not to superstars from outside. New appointments as ambassadors to the United Nations and at the assistant secretary level will be made in keeping with that principle.

Those are gleanings from an interview with the secretary of state the other day. Since Mr. Shultz does not like to talk about personnel, the ostensible subject was organization. But a reading between the lines shows that he is on the offensive in the bureaucratic wars that lie at the heart of American government.

Early in the interview Mr. Shultz was asked whether he would be spending more time on Soviet relations and arms control business. "I have to," he replied. Then he said: "History certainly shows that the major political discussions of the subject have taken place above the level of the formal negotiations, and I accept the fact that that's probably very likely. We have said to Gromyko, the president of the group to Gromyko and to Chernenko, in effect, that this is a presidential-level issue. He recognizes that, agrees with that and

tends to weigh in on it, and looks to me to spend a lot of time on it, and I intend to do that."

After the opening of talks with Mr. Gromyko in Geneva next month, to be sure, the secretary may have to pass negotiation of details to a lower level. But he wants an official clearly responsible to the State Department. Hence the designation of Paul Nitze as special assistant to Mr. Shultz.

Ambassador Nitze, who has considerable experience, had shared negotiating duties with Edward Rowny, a retired general whose roots are in the Pentagon. If the Russians accept President Reagan's proposal for "umbrella talks," Mr. Nitze will be Mr. Shultz's man at the head of a single American delegation.

Mr. Rowny will be downgraded, as will Kenneth Adelman, the arms control director. While the Pentagon will still carry weight, Assistant Secretary Richard Perle will have to make his case without help from inside the arms control community.

That same model asserts itself in two other areas once dominated by everybody but the State Department. In Central America, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and a commission headed by Henry Kissinger were at one time all playing roles.

Florida, and Max Kampelman, a former aide to Hubert Humphrey who has been serving as U.S. delegate to the talks on European security in Madrid. But Mr. Shultz admits that, "like all secretaries of state, I would just as soon" the UN ambassador "reported directly to me."

The State Department has in mind a candidate who would be more disciplined, even while continuing in the Kirkpatrick tradition of standing up strongly against verbal abuse by Third World radicals. He is Vernon Walters, the linguist who served President Eisenhower as translator and became a roving ambassador for Alexander Haig and Mr. Shultz.

As to the assistant secretaries, Mr. Shultz saw room for improvement in three areas: international economic policy, dealings with international organizations and participation in the intelligence community.

The assistant secretaries in those areas all came to State from competing power bases. Richard McCormack, the assistant secretary for economic affairs, had worked in the office of Senator Jesse Helms. Greg Newell, the assistant secretary for international organizations, came out of the White House. Hugh Montgomery, the director of intelligence and research, is a CIA veteran. A good bet is that all three will be leaving soon.

During the Nixon administration Mr. Shultz was so skilled at bureaucratic warfare that he became known as the Vacuum Cleaner. After a sluggish start as secretary of state, the Vacuum Cleaner is humming again.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## El Salvador: You Call This Justice?

By Frank Hammer

WARREN, Michigan — It gets hard to believe some of the stuff you read in the papers. I'm talking about the American editorial response to the recent decision by President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador to dismiss and sever the pension of Lieutenant Isidro Lopez Sibrán. The lieutenant was part of the group that murdered my brother, Michael Peter Hammer, his AFL-CIO colleague, Mark David Pearlman, and the director of the Salvadoran Land Reform Institute, Jose Rodolfo Viera.

In the circumstances, the congratulatory chorus that has greeted Mr. Duarte's decision seems just slightly out of place. Since when is losing your job and pension considered the appropriate punishment for a triple murder?

In fact, in the rush to embrace the Duarte government, many Americans have chosen to ignore some of the more unpleasant truths about El Salvador. The State Department is embarrassed by the nearly four-year failure to pursue the murderers of my brother and his colleagues, and so it seizes on any action by the Salvadoran government that reduces that embarrassment. But let us tell the truth. Let us acknowledge that the decision to fire this lieutenant has more to do with public relations than with justice.

The facts speak for themselves. Lieutenant Lopez Sibrán did not act alone on Jan. 3, 1981. He was eating dinner at the Sheraton hotel with a Captain Eduardo Alfonso Avila, a Major Denis Moran and two businessmen, Hans Christ and

firing of Lieutenant Lopez Sibrán. When you add it all up, you can understand the growing opposition in the American labor movement to the Reagan administration's plans for Central America.

Two weeks ago the AFL-CIO reaffirmed its commitment to a resolution against military aid that calls for justice in the murders and also progress for land reform. It would be a bloody stain on the memory of three dead men if the project for which they gave their lives became just another inconvenient Salvadoran reality that the State Department would rather forget.

The point is, we can't simply choose which reality serves us best. The State Department can't call for justice on the one hand and indirectly support the death squads on the other. Congress should do what it did in the case of the four churchwomen murdered in El Salvador in December 1980: Put conditions on the aid that we send to El Salvador.

In the nuns' case, 30 percent of one year's appropriations was held up until a verdict was reached. A similar percentage would no doubt prod the Salvadorans into taking action now. In this case, let's add the provision that a verdict on the triggermen alone will not be sufficient. Let's not just ask who pulled the trigger, but who bought the bullets and who gave the instructions.

Our taxes are buying lots of bullets for the Salvadoran army. One of them killed my brother. It's time that we made use of our power to end the killing in El Salvador.

The New York Times.

## Ganging Up To Arm Khomeini

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — After fighting themselves punch-drunk along the battlefield, Iran and Iraq have taken their war to each other's economic lifelines in the Gulf. The threat of a serious interruption of the oil flow, with all its consequences for Western industries and economies, is ever present. So you would suppose that the last thing any practical outsider would want to do would be to fuel the conflict, right?

Wrong, says Tariq Aziz, the foreign minister and deputy prime minister of Iraq. In a long conversation the other day at the Iraqi ambassador's residence in Washington, he described a stunning triumph of common sense over common sense — America's best friends showing up the defenses and striking power of the armed forces of Ayatollah Khomeini's terrorism-prone, Islamic fundamentalist government.

Mr. Aziz's list of past or present suppliers of arms or war-related materials to Iran includes Britain, West Germany, Japan, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Argentina, South Korea, Israel and Spain. Some, like Israel, deny it. Others, when Mr. Aziz confronts them with documentary evidence, offer hollow alibis that strike him, he says, as outright "hypocrisy."

Pressed for examples, he told of a Spanish sale of 155mm artillery shells to Iran — some 300,000, or the equivalent of six months' supply. When pressed by the Iraqis, the Spanish government said that the shells had been sold to Syria. When reminded that Syria, a close ally of Iran, has Soviet armaments that do not include 155mm artillery, the Spanish authorities apparently pleaded ignorance.

The Iraqis bought hundreds of what were described as "civilian" (pleasure) boats from Japan — or so the Japanese insisted. Mr. Aziz insists that the boats were ideal for carrying Iranian troops through marshland into battle. When he asked the Japanese whether they thought Iran's mullahs were going to "take up water skiing" the Japanese, too, pleaded innocent, according to Mr. Aziz.

The neutral Swiss sold the Iraqis what Mr. Aziz calls F-7 jet training aircraft. When confronted by the Iraqis, the Swiss took the position that they are "civilian" planes. Mr. Aziz says he was obliged to remind them that, when Iraq bought the same aircraft from Switzerland, they gave the name of a country that would fit the planes' use with machine guns.

Now you can argue that Iraq's roughneck regime started the war for territorial gains. Another argument — the fallback position of Western arms suppliers when pushed to the wall — is that somebody is going to do it and that anyway there is something to be said for keeping lines open to Iran against the day when its crusaders might give way to more moderate leadership. But it is hard to see how the arrival of moderation is hastened by giving Iranian hardliners the means to press on.

There is the nub of Mr. Aziz's argument. That the argument is self-serving takes nothing away from the fact that his purpose and assessment coincide with those of the Reagan administration — up to a point.

Once thought to be on the ropes, Iraq has bounced back with the help of French arms. But its staying power, like Iran's, is in doubt. The difference is that Iraq seems to be more of a mind to negotiate a settlement, while Iran shows scant signs of abandoning its aim: the overthrow of the Sunni Moslem government in Baghdad. That regime's replacement by pro-Khomeini Shiites would create another center for the export of extremism and subversion in the region.

That would seem to be reason enough not to undermine whatever moderate forces exist in Tehran by prolonging Iran's capacity to carry on the war. On this much, Mr. Aziz says, he got no argument from the Reagan administration. But U.S. pressure has not so far done much to stop the flow of Western supplies to Iran. Apparently the arms business is only business, even in countries supposedly alert to Iran's terrorist activities and professing to be working for an early end to a war that has taken upwards of 700,000 lives.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Senate Down, House Up

In response to the report "Senate Foreign Panel's Prestige Is Fading" (Nov. 28) by Leslie H. Gelb:

I would like to add two personal observations to Mr. Gelb's perceptive and excellent report on the decline of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the emergence of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

One aspect of the declining influence of the Senate committee has been its complete ineffectiveness in stanching the flow of unqualified political appointees to ambassadorial posts around the world. In the last several years the Senate panel has submissively given its consent to the appointment of men who could not even identify the capitals or the leaders of the countries to which they were being accredited.

The inability of the Senate committee to effectively exercise its "advice and consent" responsibilities (quietly or publicly) has been a growing source of concern to members of the Senate service community. As the Senate committee has let its power slip through its fingers in this area, it has marred its prestige among many of the foreign affairs professionals with whom it has to deal.

Second, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has emerged as an increasing force because of the rapid rise of a new generation of House members who have taken a deeper and more profound interest in the

substance of global issues. Such men as Dante Fascell, Stephen Solarz, Michael Barnes, Jim Leach and Howard Wolpe have taken their committee assignments seriously and have developed foreign policy expertise in key areas that far exceeds that of their Senate counterparts. This has been noticed around Washington and in important world capitals.

JOHN NIE CARSON, Lisbon.

### Oliphant on the Bishops

I feel compelled to voice my repugnance at your Dec. 1 cartoon, which callously ridiculed the Catholic bishops and suggested that they profit at the expense of those who are hungry. Cartoonist Oliphant shows insensitivity to the plight of the poor and to the noble efforts of those who endeavor to alleviate their suffering.

THOMAS CASEY JR., Rome.

### Vanel Is Really There

Regarding "Saving Toulouse and Its Towers" (Weekend, Nov. 16):

Barbara Bell's article was both pleasant and informative. But why did it overlook Vanel?

W.A. BURKE MAILHE, Manila.

Editor's reply: An editing error deleted mention of Vanel — a restaurant that the writer recommends.

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## 2 Dissident Groups in South Korea Form Party to Oppose Chun Regime

United Press International  
SEOUL — Two major dissident groups agreed Tuesday to form a political party to oppose President Chun Doo Hwan.

Kim Young Sam, representing a group called the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, said the new party would vigorously oppose the "military dictatorship" of the Chun government.

Mr. Kim, 58, former president of the New Democratic Party, a now-defunct major opposition group, heads the hawkish dissident group with Kim Dae Jung, who is in the United States for medical treatment.

A one-time presidential contender, Kim Dae Jung, 59, is planning to return home early next year, in time for parliamentary elections scheduled in February.

Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung remain on Mr. Chun's political blacklist and cannot participate in the elections that will pick 258 legislators for four-year terms.

Kim Dae Jung is banned from holding office because of a criminal conviction on sedition charges against the Chun government in 1980. He was allowed to go to the United States in late 1982 for medical treatment.

The other dissident group joining the new party is led by Lee Chul Sung, one-time head of the New Democratic Party, which was disbanded by Mr. Chun when he seized power in a military coup after the assassination of his mentor, President Park Chung Hee, in 1979.

Those joining the new party are mostly former New Democratic Party members recently freed from

a political ban imposed under Mr. Chun's social cleanup drive in 1980.

Mr. Chun originally blacklisted 567 former politicians and banned them from politics until June 1988. But the president has reinstated all but 15 and allowed them to return to public life.

"We have decided to wage a nationwide struggle against the Democratic Justice Party in the upcoming parliamentary elections in order to stop further strengthening of an anti-national force in our country," Kim Young Sam said. The Democratic Justice Party is the ruling party.

A statement issued on behalf of the two Kims said they would let followers take part in the elections as part of efforts to speed up democratization in South Korea.



Kim Dae Jung

## China: A Picture Worth Many Names

Zhangs and Wangs Have Character but Lack Characters

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A hundred million Zhangs live in China, so many that if they declared independence, they would add up to the seventh most populous country.

Zhang, in fact, was thought to be the world's most common surname. But the Beijing Daily said recently that there might be even more Wangs than Zhangs. A national survey of 174,000 Chinese, the newspaper said, turned up an unexpected number of Wangs.

What's in a name? A lot more in China than in the West, according to Chinese, who say they find Western names dull. By contrast, Chinese find their own names alive with nuance, and yet so limited in variation as to make it hard to keep track of who is who.

Instead of a phonetic alphabet, written Chinese uses ideograms, characters representing an object or an idea without expressing the sounds that form the word. Just as the active vocabulary of an English speaker is likely to consist of only a fraction of all the words, the number of characters in common use is around 3,000, out of an estimated 50,000.

Even fewer characters are used as family names. A study of municipal records in Shanghai found only 408 monosyllabic surnames. Virtually all Chinese family names consist of a single character.

The repetition of surnames in Chinese is so great that the Chinese term for the man in the street is "laobaixing," or "Old Hundred Surnames." A survey of 124,000 Beijing residents showed that an inordinate number were named Zhang, Wang, Liu or Li.

China's problem with names is compounded by fashionable trends in choosing given names, which are usually made up of two characters. In pre-Communist China, a village name-giver sometimes chose a character from a classical poem as the first character for a generation of siblings, making it easier, at least locally, to know who was related to whom.

The names usually implied fortune, intelligence or filial piety for boys and beauty or femininity for girls. After the Communist takeover in 1949, many babies were given revolutionary first names. So

many children born in 1949 were called Jianguo (Found the State) that anyone with that given name is likely to be 35 years old.

When China joined North Korea in the Korean War, some babies were named Kangmei (Resist the United States) or Yuanchao (Help Korea).

The Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976 brought an onset of radical names. A common component of given names in Beijing used to be Shu (Fair) Xiu (Beautiful) or Yu (Jade). During the Cultural Revolution, Jun (Army) or Ying (Hero) was popular.

In view of changing political moods, some Chinese have been changing their given names. After 1949, some people sought to rid themselves of names that sounded too patriotic and not sufficiently proletarian.

A revolutionary name, Weidong (Safeguard the Orient), has become embarrassing because in a pun it also alludes to Mao Zedong, whose image is undergoing calculated neglect.

The Guangming Daily lamented a year ago that too many Li's were given the first name of Shuzhen (Fair and Precious). It said 4,800 people named Li Shuzhen were living in the Manchurian city of Shenyang. So were 4,300 people named Wang Yulan and more than 3,000 named Wang Wei.

Such people get informally assigned descriptive nicknames like "Old," "Big" or "Little." In one Shenyang factory, the 10 employees named Li Wei are distinguished as Long-Haired Li Wei, Big-Eyed Li Wei and so forth, the Guangming Daily said.

Earlier this year, Liberation Daily in Shanghai published a lively exchange of letters on the issue of names. One reader, Chen Gennan, proposed that a name-selection guide be published and that a name advisory board be set up with a computer to tell parents how often a name under consideration got used.

Another reader, Zhang Zifang, suggested that surnames combine the names of the father and mother, making them disyllabic.

This prompted Mr. Chen to reply that such a practice might give rise to a geometric expansion of names until they grew unmanageable. Mr. Chen said the answer was to add yet another character to the surname and given name in what he called a "stylized" name.

Actually, the opposite is now occurring. A young father spent six weeks agonizing over a name for his baby son because the current trend is to bestow a given name of a single character on children because it sounds modern to Chinese ears.

## Yugoslav Trial Is Seen as Effort to Limit Debate

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — As a major political trial of six Yugoslav intellectuals continues, observers say that it may signal the start of a wider attempt to silence dissent.

The intellectuals face jail terms of five to 15 years on a charge of organizing "an illegal, hostile group" aimed at undermining the system and abolishing the government.

Those on trial are Vladimir Mijanovic, 38, an unemployed sociologist; Miodrag Milic, 55, a freelance scriptwriter; Dragomir Olujic, 35, a radio station publicist; Gordana Jovanovic, 23, a student; Pavlusko Imitovic, 36, a freelance translator; and Milan Nikolic, 37, a sociologist.

The trial adjourned on Tuesday for two days due to the illness of a lawyer. The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

Many Yugoslavs and Western observers view the state's case as weak and a political blunder. Some government officials confess privately to being embarrassed by the proceedings.

The indictment is vaguely worded and the trial, which began last month, has produced nothing yet to substantiate the severe allegation against the accused.

Some in Yugoslavia's Communist leadership are known to have opposed the trial. Its outcome still appears uncertain.

The purpose of the trial, according to informed Yugoslav and diplomatic sources, is primarily to curb potential unrest arising from

conditions of prolonged austerity and persistent inflation. Sharp debate over the need for economic and political reform of Yugoslavia's decentralized system has already broken out within establishment ranks. Unable to check the discussion or to turn the economy around, party officials are believed to be moving against the dissidents to show at least the limits of debate and to reassert some authority.

The intellectual community has rallied behind the Belgrade Six, vigorously protesting the trial. Intellectuals fear that the case could become the first in a series of political trials. The crackdown has soured the mood among Belgrade's intelligentsia, who had enjoyed growing freedom of expression after the death in 1980 of President Tito, the founder of the modern Yugoslav state.

That the trial is being held in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia as well as of the Yugoslav federation, is significant. It supports a widespread impression that a coordinated squeeze is being put on the relatively tolerant Serbian leadership by the hard-line republics of Croatia and Bosnia.

Handling of the Belgrade case is being watched as a barometer of an internal power struggle in this one-party nation over the future extent of political reform and economic restructuring.

So far, the Reagan administration has remained publicly silent about the Belgrade trial. But the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade has sent an observer to the trial each day as a sign of concern.

The United States orchestrated a Western effort last year to reschedule Yugoslavia's large hard-currency debt and to provide additional financial aid. U.S. officials are keen to shore up Yugoslavia's stability as a nonaligned buffer state bordering the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

Western reporters, meanwhile, have given the trial a lot of critical attention. This seems to have surprised the Yugoslav authorities, who had not expected such interest in a group of minor dissidents. Amnesty International, various watch committees and the American Bar Association have sent observers to the trial.

U.S. officials estimate that there are between 600 and 800 political prisoners in Yugoslavia, most of them accused of some form of "hostile propaganda." The charge leveled against the Belgrade Six — association aimed at hostile activity — was previously reserved generally for those urging separatism in Croatia in the early 1970s and in Albanian-speaking Kosovo since 1981.

The crackdown in Belgrade began April 20, when police raided an apartment where people had gathered, reportedly to discuss Yugoslavia's nationality problem. The 28 persons present were detained. Milovan Djilas, the veteran dissident who was one of Tito's closest associates before being dismissed from the party 30 years ago and jailed for nine years, was there to lecture on the country's tangled ethnic relations.

The police action threw a spotlight on a "free university" that had

been meeting around the city in private apartments every couple of weeks for the past seven years.

Discussion topics dealt not only with economics and politics but ranged as far afield as sports, computers and Zen Buddhism.

Dissidents have charged that several of those detained in April were beaten while in custody. One, Radomir Radovic, was found dead 10 days later. Authorities called the death a suicide by poison but some friends say they doubt that.

Later, six who had participated in the free-university sessions from time to time were charged with using the gatherings to conspire to overthrow the government.

A seventh, Vojislav Seselj, a lecturer in political science at Sarajevo University, was tried in July, also for "counterrevolutionary activity," and sentenced to eight years in prison. Last month, a Bosnian appeals court changed the charge to hostile propaganda and cut the jail term in half. The guilty verdict against Mr. Seselj was based largely on an unpublished paper proposing that Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces be consolidated into four republics.

Three of the six — Mr. Mijanovic, Mr. Imitovic and Mr. Nikolic — were student activists in 1968 and served jail terms in the early 1970s on charges of hostile propaganda or being accomplices in hostile activity.

For three of the six, nothing is specified in the indictment about what they did or said at the meetings they attended. Mr. Mijanovic is accused of having set up the

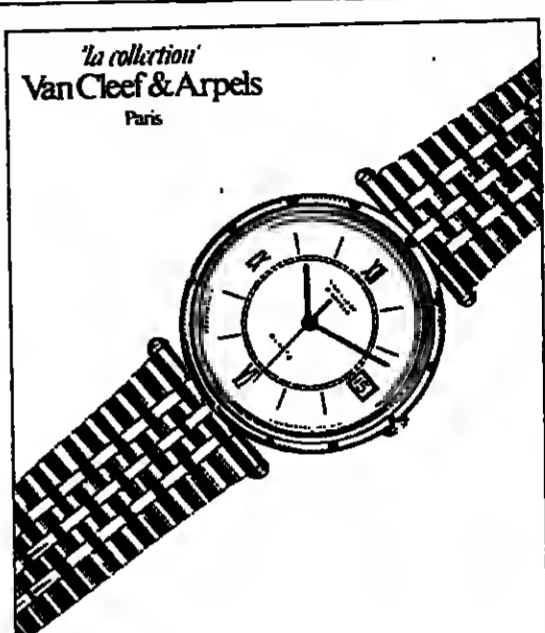
group at a meeting in 1977, but the prosecutor has not produced anyone who has admitted to being present then. The indictment quotes excerpts of speeches made by Mr. Milic and Mr. Olujic at some sessions. One spoke of things Tito did in the 1940s, the other of a need for greater democracy.

After the trial started, the prosecutor added a new count to the indictment implying sympathies among the six for Albanian separatists in Kosovo. This is an especially inflammatory allegation in Serbia, and the defendants saw it as calculated to smear them in the Yugoslav press. The count was based on a draft of an article found in Mr. Nikolic's apartment, written by a Briton and later published in the New Left Review, a theoretical Marxist journal subscribed to by 30 Yugoslav institutions, as Mr. Nikolic pointed out in court.

Although charged with a serious political offense, the six dissidents are not in jail. In an extraordinary gesture, the authorities freed them from detention in July.

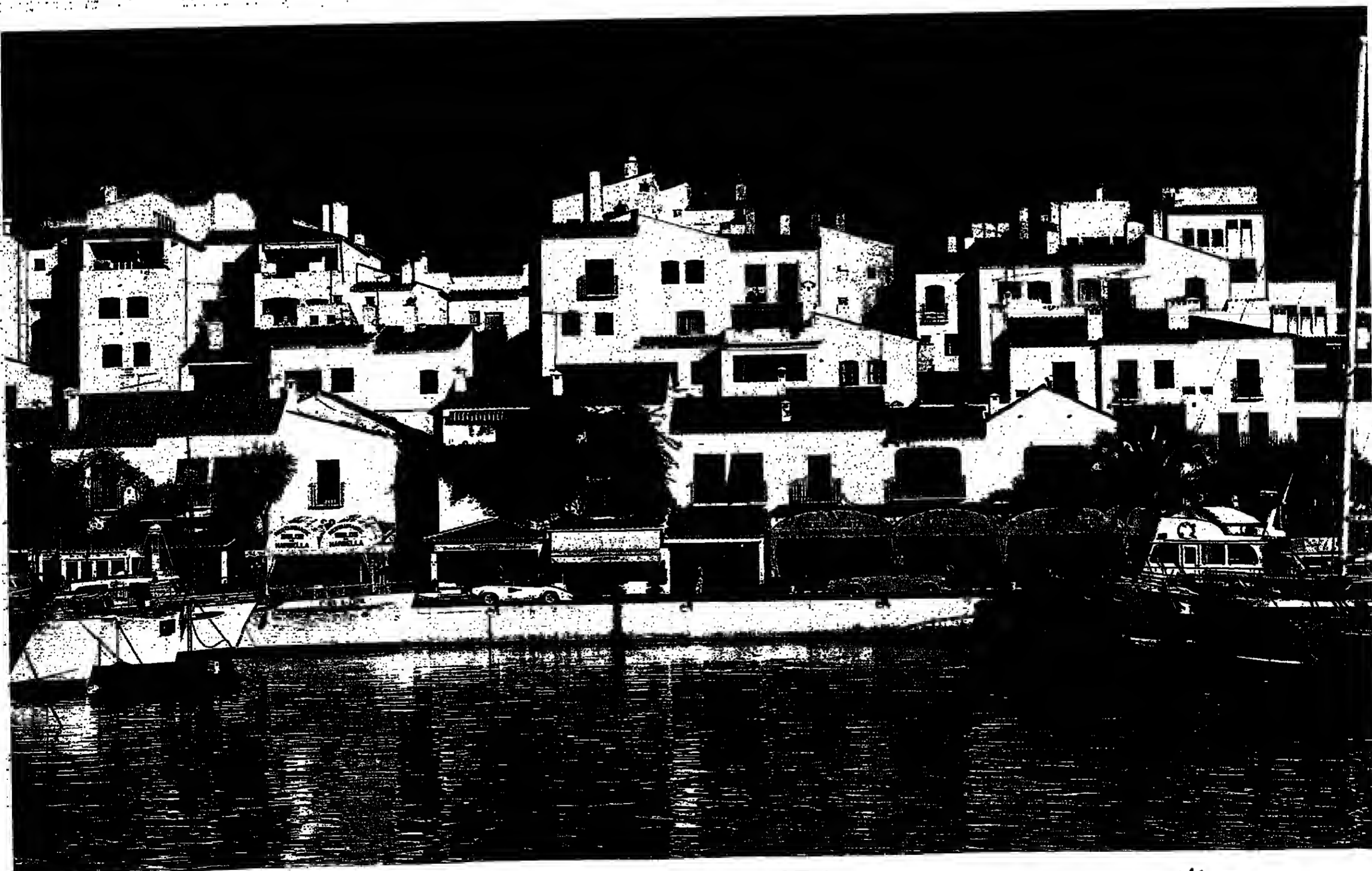
In testimony, the accused have acknowledged taking part in the free-university discussions but say there was nothing secret or subversive about the gatherings, which they said were for cultural and intellectual enrichment, not the overthrow of the state.

Witnesses called so far by the prosecution have ended up siding with the defendants in court, denying damaging statements made earlier to interrogators who, they alleged, had used coercion.



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## How to actually enjoy February.

Of course, February can be fun if you like to ski. And you don't have to come to Spain for that. But what if you like to ski, and to play golf, and to sail, and you want to enjoy them all in the same holiday? You have to come to Spain for that. The weather's mild and sunny, and our

many world-class golf courses welcome tourists. You can play holes and keep your game alive until Spring weather comes in the north.

The next day, an hour and a half's easy drive away, you can forget your bad strokes while enjoying great

slopes in the mountains near fabulous Granada. Sailing? Of course. And sunning, strolling, shopping and sightseeing. It's all here in Spain. One thing not to expect is peace and quiet. February is Carnival month, and in Spain that means fiestas and dancing everywhere, with colorful

costumes, parades and parties where you will be part of the fun. So put your dark, short February days behind you. Come to where the days are longer, the sun shines brighter and the music never stops.

Come to Spain, where the greets are grassies.



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## ARTS / LEISURE

### Buttoning Up the Tale of the Teddy

By David Galloway  
International Herald Tribune

**K**EVELAER, West Germany — In his memoirs the English poet laureate John Betjeman paid loving tribute to the one friend "who always made me laugh and never betrayed me." That life-long companion and bedmate was the distinguished Archibald (Archie) Ormsby Gore — the laureate's much-mended teddy bear.

Airport authorities regularly find evidence that the teddy-broth pledged in childhood is not lightly surrendered. The X-ray screen often reveals the plump silhouette with upright ears and outstretched arms, snugly stowed in the hand-luggage of jet-lagged businessmen. Even Margaret Thatcher is rumored to take her girlhood favorite aloft from time to time.

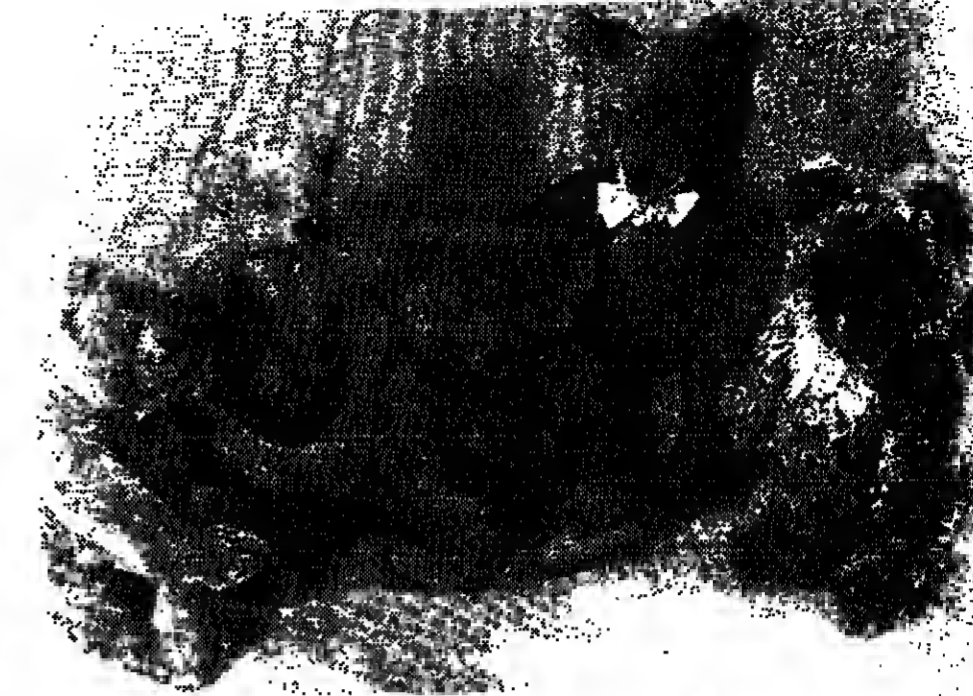
Child psychiatrists have puzzled over the universal appeal of the cuddly bear. More than any other member of the playroom menagerie, he is likely to offer confidence, consolation and lifelong companionship. The University of Munich recently announced a seminar on the theme, and in the past year several German museums have mounted exhibitions exploring teddy's complex genealogy.

The most recent, at the Nieder-rheinisches museum of ethnic and cultural history here, focuses on the Teutonic branch of the family. Officially, teddy's birth certificate is dated 1903, but fans regularly debate his nationality. In keeping with his later ubiquitous life-style, the Christmas regular seems to have appeared simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic.

The German ancestor, based on drawings made in 1902, had his premiere at the Leipzig trade fair the following spring.

His American cousin derived from a cartoon in The Washington Post. It showed President Theodore Roosevelt sparing the life of a bear cub, and the Ideal Toy Company saw a unique opportunity to capitalize on the president's sporting image. With his permission, a new plush toy was marketed in 1903 under the name "Teddy Bear."

Ironically, it was an American hater who, on the last day of the Leipzig fair in 1903, placed the sole order for a competitive version produced by the Steiff toy company. The original German bear was anatomically more correct than the American, and by now the originals have assumed a distinctly patriarchal air. Their snouts are long and pointed, the shoulders humped, their legs floppy and their feet flat.



Some of Steiff's teddies over the years

Beginning in 1904, the Steiff bears carried a trademarked "button" in the left ear, and in 1908 luxury models were outfitted with a growl-mechanism.

From the original order of 3,000 cubs for the American market, Steiff's annual production had grown by 1906 to 400,000 teddies; in 1907 it topped 1 million despite stiff competition from other European producers. It was a success story that seemed to have more in common with the American dream than with a simple cottage industry in a German village.

The founder of the stuffed-toy dynasty was Margaret Steiff, crippled by polio from childhood. She sought some ladylike handicraft to pass the time. In 1877 she opened a shop in Giengen, near Ulm, to sell objects made from felt, and soon enjoyed modest success with a pin-cushion shaped like an elephant. A donkey, a horse, a pig and a camel soon joined the repertoire, but conceived now as toys rather than sewing aids.

Thanks to an enterprising brother and five gifted nephews, the family business rapidly established itself as a major international concern. One nephew designed the futuristic glass-block factory, another sketched animals as the basis for new products; one developed the growl-mechanism to protect designs, while yet another cultivated overseas markets. Steiff animals

were distinguished by their fluffy mohair "fur" and meticulous attention to detail. Even today, much of the finishing is done by hand.

For more than 80 years, through world wars and economic crises and shifts in toy fashions, teddy has remained the firm's superstar. Replicas of the earliest models are once again on the market. Glass eyes have been replaced by plastic, and straw stuffing has yielded to synthetics, but the face of each bear is still individually fashioned. And it is the idiosyncratic expressions — bold or shy, naive or naughty — that establishes the personality.

According to Sotheby's toy-expert Bunny Campione, the value of a vintage teddy has little to do with size, condition or previous owner. "The decisive factor is always the individual character of the bear." Those with particularly winning glances regularly bring £300 to £500 at auction. "A very nice chap," scheduled to change hands Jan. 23 in London, could bring considerably more.

Collecting fever was unexpectedly fanned by the lavish British production of "Bridges Over My Heart" when actor Anthony Andrews appeared as Sebastian Flyte, lovingly hugging the furry Aloysius, nostalgia seemed ratified by the cultural establishment. Devotees have always known that every proper teddy has a mind of his own. Few venture to make the case so directly as Flyte, who orders a silver brush

with very stiff bristles — not for grooming, "but to threaten him with a spanking when he is sulky."

During the filming of "Bridges," Aloysius was insured for £1,000 (about \$1,200) against bodily injury or beheading. In real life, the telegenic teddy was the darling of British actor Peter Bull, who died earlier this year. "Bully Bear" was celebrated for his rapport with the teddy world. As foster father to 250 cherished playmates, all given to him for safekeeping, the actor was often consulted on problem cases. Those experiences led to the publication of "Bear With Me," his commonsensical guide to the subject.

Teddy's collateral descendants include Yogi and Smokey and Paddington, but the patriarch remains benignly unfazed by his eccentric kin and kin. He has even survived the dubious crazes for teddy-coats and teddy-bods, to remain one of the most cherished toys of his century. To the psychiatrist who ask why, A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin knows the answer: "Because, he's that sort of bear."

### Attempted Rape Gets Lost in Attempted Thought

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — At the Duchess, a new play by William Mastrosimone called "Extremities" is, we are told, unsuitable for children; it's also unsuitable for anyone who expects an evening in the theater to contain more thought or drama than could be adequately contained with half an episode of "Starsky and Hutch."

Early in a drowsy evening Helen Mirren is discovered on stage incinerating a wasp, though whether to indicate a nasty nature or merely an

do, and when they return they are, understandably, also concerned with what to do about the man in their fireplace.

Marty Cruickshank and Johanna Kirby stand around a lot, as if hoping the dramatist might be about to give them a little help. He doesn't, however; he just leaves his rapist in the fireplace and Mirren looking cross. I was hoping she might turn out to be his illegitimate daughter, or at the very least that the nights might turn cooler and she absently-mindedly decided to light the fire. No such luck, and no such play.

Mastrosimone tells us in a program note that he is now working for Brian DePalma. I am not surprised.

#### THE LONDON STAGE

understandable determination not to get stung is unclear. A few moments later, visited unexpectedly by a neighborhood rapist, making house calls, she sprays wasp-killer in his eyes presumably in an equally understandable determination not to get raped.

All of that happens in the play's opening 10 minutes. Afterwards there is not a lot. There is a blackout during which Mirren is somehow supposed to have got the burly rapist (Kevin McNally) into the fireplace and secured him there behind the bars of an iron bedstead that was presumably lying around. The rest of an endless two hours is largely occupied by a debate between Mirren and her two roommates (both female) as to what should be done with the rapist. Handing him over to the police is apparently not a good idea, as no actual rape has been committed and he will therefore get off with a warning. On the other hand he can't be left in the fireplace, not if they ever want to have a fire at any rate, nor does he seem much of an adornment to the room in terms of conversation or dress.

What we have here is intended to be a problem play, though it has been oddly disguised with the trappings of a thriller. The problem is, however, how to keep an audience in their seats through a two-act evening in which a man sits in a fireplace being harangued by a woman he has failed to rape.

Off-Broadway, "Extremities" ran surprisingly well, largely because they dropped Farrah Fawcett into the leading role. Over here its chances, I would guess, are a lot shakier, though that is not the fault of Mirren, who works hard to give a turgid and lethargic evening some sort of dramatic credibility. Mastrosimone is, I think, trying to tell us that rape is not a terribly good idea, that the law is inclined to favor the rapist if there's any kind of doubt, and that dominant women drifting around in dressing gowns are more likely to get attacked than people who go off to the office every morning at 9. That at least is what Mirren's two roommates

To a West End already invaded by telecommunications (Rowan Atkinson as "The Nerd," Graeme Garden in "Little Hotel on the Side" and next month Rik Mayall as "The Government Inspector") comes Griff Rhys Jones in a new David F. Wallace titled "Trumpets and Raspberries" (Phoenix). Though vastly less successful than "Accidental Death of an Anarchist," which ran for years in London but came to a surprisingly abrupt end on Broadway, this is another manic evening with a good deal going for it, not least Rhys Jones himself, who manages to play both a Fiat worker and his employer, the billionaire industrialist Agnelli, who seems to have become somewhat confused as a result of plastic surgery and a car crash. Rhys Jones also manages to be our commentator on the proceedings ("Think yourself lucky we're not doing it in the original Italian") to give them some sort of crude English context; it is, he tells us, as if Ian MacGregor has been rescued from the flames by Arthur Scargill and now no one can now tell them apart.

For "Trumpets and Raspberries" in the wake of the Aldo Moro assassination, and it is clearly a Marxist response to that as well as the Fiat takeover by robots. Rhys Jones is however rightly decided that none of that is going to make much sense to a Phoenix audience. Roger McAvo's translation has some good random jokes ("When I was 11," says the head of the factory, "I was given a cowboy outfit and I've been running it ever since"). The rest of the cast led by Gwen Taylor know enough to stand aside while Rhys Jones gets on with the funny faces.

First of this year's Christmas "treats" is "The Jungle Book" at the Adelphi; not the old Disney musical but a dire dramatization of Kipling written and directed by John Hartoch which resembles an evening put together by the drama group of a minor prep school at short notice and for parents only. In his determination to get away from the Disney travesty (which at least you could whistle), Hartoch has assembled a

large number of actors prancing around bamboo poles in leotards while Fenella Fielding does a curious impersonation of Hermione Gingold as a rock snake.

Blockes in striped pajamas pretending to be leopards are always going to be in trouble, and though Jeremy Sinden does what he can with the old teacher Baloo, a kind of deadly academic earnestness hangs over the production, which seems so desperately underfunded and under-cast that it resembles more of a school punishment than a seasonal treat. Disney, for all his commercial faults, at least made the "Jungle Book" memorable and entertaining; Hartoch makes the search for Mowgli look as tedious and aimless as I always thought it was. Actors are always at their worst when required to mime and hum; here they do a lot of both while pretending to write around the jungle watched over by a Gibbon who has wisely taken to the bottle. Anyone who thought that "Cats" had revolutionized standards of animal choreography on the London stage should take a long, hard and depressed look at this Jungle Book. Just don't take the family as well.

### Bentley That Beat Train In '31 Sold for £270,600

The Associated Press

**L**ONDON — A vintage Bentley coupe that beat the Blue Train express from Monte Carlo to London in an epic 1931 race was sold at a special Sotheby's auction Monday to an American car collector for £270,600 pounds (about \$325,000). The buyer of the Bentley was not identified.

The green 1930 Bentley Speed Six is a six-cylinder roadster. It was the big prize in the auction of 20 veteran cars and horse-drawn carriages, held in the 250-year-old London headquarters of the Honorable Artillery Company, which fetched a total of £755,920 pounds (about \$907,000).

Joe (Barney) Barnato, a British racing driver who co-drove Bentleys to victory in the 1929 and 1930 Le Mans 24-hour races, beat the Blue Train to London for a bet of £100 with a friend, who took the train.

Barnato drove the 700 miles (1,126 kilometers) in 21 1/2 hours, including the Channel ferry crossing. He arrived in London as the train reached Boulogne for the Channel crossing. He averaged 43.45 mph (about 70 kph).

Sotheby's auto consultant, Mike Worthington-Williams, said the race against the Blue Train immortalized the Bentley and helped push up the price.

#### DOONESBURY



### Bhopal:

By Robert D. McF.

**N**EW YORK — The Bhopal gas tragedy in India has become a national issue, with the government and the courts involved in a legal battle. The tragedy, which occurred in December 1984, resulted in the deaths of thousands of people and the poisoning of many others. The government has accused the Union Carbide Corporation of negligence, while the company has defended itself, claiming that the gas leak was caused by a malfunctioning valve. The case has drawn international attention and has led to a global debate on industrial safety and environmental protection.

The Bhopal plant is operated by Union Carbide India Limited (UCL), a joint venture between Union Carbide Corporation and the Government of India. The plant produces pesticides, including methyl isocyanate (MIC), which was the gas that leaked. The tragedy has led to a ban on the use of MIC in India and has prompted the government to implement stricter safety regulations for industrial facilities.

### How Lethal C

**S**chematic drawing shows how the SCRUBBER works. The unit works like a pump, drawing in air and passing it through a series of filters. The filters are made of a material that can absorb the gas, preventing it from being released into the atmosphere. The unit is designed to be used in industrial settings where gas leaks are a concern, and it is a key component in the Bhopal gas tragedy investigation.

## INSIGHTS

## Bhopal: A Chronology of Confusion, Contradictions and Questions

By Robert D. McFadden  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It began without warning in the dead of night, while the vast and crowded slums of Bhopal, India, lay in slumber, dreaming the troubled dreams of want and hope, heedless of the danger in the wind scything over the silent metropolis.

The wind was brisk that night. As it rolled in from the northwest, out of India's central plains and across Bhopal, a city of 900,000 people 360 miles (580 kilometers) south of New Delhi, it picked up a cloud of toxic gas leaking from a storage tank at a Union Carbide plant.

In minutes, the gas, methyl isocyanate, began drifting through the narrowest of the shantytowns. Within an hour, it had engulfed the dwellings of tens of thousands, and the terrible deaths and the living agonies of the worst industrial disaster in history had begun.

Hundreds died in their beds, most of them children and old people weakened by hunger and frailty. Thousands more awoke to a nightmare of near suffocation, blindness and chaos. Many would die later.

By the thousands, they stumbled into the streets, choking, vomiting, sobbing, burning tears, joining human stampedes fleeing the torment of mist that seemed to float everywhere. Some were run down by cars and trucks in the panic. Others fell, unable to go on, and died in the gutters along with water buffalo, dogs, goats and chickens.

"We were choking and our eyes were burning," said Ahmed Khan. "We could barely see the road through the fog and sirens and blaring. We didn't know which way to run."

In the confusion, said Major Girish Tiwari, a local police superintendent, "brothers didn't know their children had died."

"The whole city became a big gas chamber," said Indira Tyagi, an official of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity. "These are poor, illiterate people. They don't understand what happened. Many are still asking me to explain what came in the night and blinded them and killed their families. They don't know what hit them."

Now, more than a week after the Dec. 3 tragedy, there are still unanswered questions: How did the leak occur? Who was responsible? Why did so many die? Could it have been prevented? Could it happen again elsewhere? Amid these uncertainties, even the number of casualties is unknown; the death toll exceeds 2,000 by official count; the estimates range up to 2,250 dead and 200,000 injured.

Confusion, contradictions, disputed facts, a refusal to divulge information — these have characterized many of the official accounts from Bhopal and from Danbury, Connecticut, where Union Carbide Corp. has its headquarters.

The company, concerned over lawsuits and liability, has refused to discuss many aspects of the disaster. Indian officials, too, have been secretive, sealing off the plant even to its owners and placing some key company personnel under arrest.

What follows is a chronicle of the disaster, the circumstances that led up to it and an examination of questions that may be answered only after the completion of an Indian government investigation, which is expected to take several weeks.

THE account is based on reports from New York Times reporters in India and the United States, interviews with scientific and technical experts, statements by Indian officials and Union Carbide spokesmen, and the stories of plant workers and victims.

The Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal is a tangle of storage tanks, sheds, meandering pipes and nondescript buildings enclosed by fences of concrete block and barbed wire. The plant is set on 17 acres (6.8 hectares) on the northeast outskirts of Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh state.

Surrounding the complex on almost all sides are slums consisting of shacks fashioned of clay, thatch and scraps of wood and tin. Tens of thousands of people and countless domestic animals live in them.

The plant is owned by Union Carbide Corp., a diversified American manufacturer of chemical products, batteries, metal alloys and consumer goods. The company has factories in 30 countries.

The Bhopal plant is operated by an Indian subsidiary, Union Carbide India Ltd. The parent company owns 50.9 percent, and the subsidiary, run entirely by Indian citizens, operates 13 plants besides the one in Bhopal.

The Bhopal plant employs 650 people and produces 2,500 tons of pesticides annually. One of the ingredients it uses is methyl isocyanate, a colorless, extremely toxic and highly flammable chemical. The pesticides containing methyl isocyanate are known as carbamates, which, unlike the DDT compounds they replaced some years ago, degrade fairly rapidly, reducing the dangers to wildlife.

Union Carbide, which says it has manufactured pesticides in India for many years, built

the Bhopal plant in the mid-1970s. Because of the extreme toxicity of methyl isocyanate and the dangers inherent in handling it and other pesticide chemicals, Union Carbide decided to employ a design that had been successfully used for decades at a similar plant in Institute, West Virginia. There, the company said, methyl isocyanate has been manufactured for 25 years without serious incident.

The safety standards and design and operating procedures used at Bhopal, the company said, were like those at the West Virginia facility.

Little has been disclosed about the design and layout of the Bhopal plant or the design and operation of the tank that leaked. Union Carbide has repeatedly refused to describe in detail or provide a schematic diagram of the system used to store, handle and process methyl isocyanate in Bhopal.

Indian government officials, who are in control of the site and of an investigation of the incident, have declined to let reporters into the plant and had even barred American officials of Union Carbide until Friday. They refused to discuss the layout of the site or possible causes of what happened.

Some things are known, however.

FOR example, Jackson B. Browning, a lawyer and engineer who is Union Carbide's director of health, safety and environmental affairs, said in Danbury last week that the tank was one of three 45-ton stainless steel cylinders that were buried in the ground at a shallow depth. He said two of the three tanks contained liquid, one was empty and only one leaked. It was unclear whether the 45 tons (40.8 metric tons) referred to the size or capacity of the tanks.

The stored methyl isocyanate, he said, is refrigerated so that it remains liquid.

Chemical experts last week explained that if the temperature of the liquid is permitted to rise beyond a critical point, or if the liquid is contaminated in certain ways, it turns into a gas. And as this gas expands, they said, it has to be allowed to escape in a controlled way to avoid a dangerous buildup of pressure.

Mr. Browning noted that the tank in Bhopal was designed to prevent toxic leaks by letting the gas escape through a system of vents and scrubbers that chemically altered it, rendering it harmless as it leaked into the open air.

The scrubbers, he said, used a caustic solution of sodium hydroxide to wash the gas and remove its toxicity.

Mr. Browning did not say how much methyl isocyanate was in the tanks at the time of the leak. S. Mitra, a plant official in Bhopal, said the vessel that leaked was a 15-ton tank, although like Mr. Browning, he did not specify whether he meant size or capacity. The minister of petroleum and chemicals, V.P. Sathe, said there were three 15-ton tanks and that 15 tons of methyl isocyanate were in them. A later report by plant officials said 25 tons of liquid were in the tanks.

Mr. Browning did not say at what temperature the chemical was supposed to have been maintained to keep it in a liquid state. An official of FMC Corp., another American company that makes methyl isocyanate, said its supplies were kept at 32 degrees Fahrenheit (zero Celsius) to retard vaporization and that its tanks were never more than 60 percent full.

The FMC spokesman said that if a tank heats and a gas forms, a diluting agent is used to cool it. If that fails, he said, gases are vented into an incinerator. He said FMC had handled the chemical for 15 years without a serious accident.

At what temperature the liquid methyl isocyanate turns to gas was unclear. Mr. Browning did not say. A Union Carbide official in Bhopal said it turned to gas at 70 degrees Fahrenheit; Mr. Sathe said the liquid turned to gas at about 100 degrees.

WHILE Mr. Browning said the Bhopal tank was completely underground, Mr. Sathe said it was about two-thirds underground.

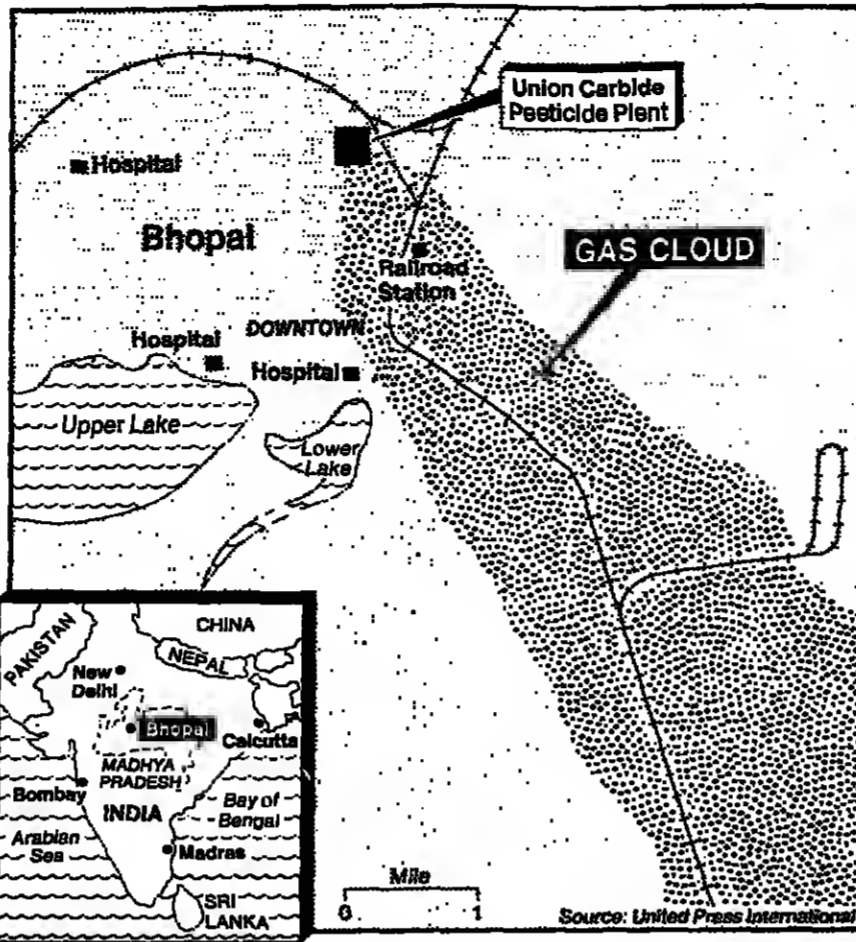
Elaborate safety precautions are warranted for anyone working around methyl isocyanate. Exposure to the chemical, even small amounts, can produce extreme irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory organs. Vomiting, racking coughs, a sense of suffocation and temporary blindness are common, according to American public health specialists.

In larger amounts, the specialists said, exposure can kill the cells of the cornea, the transparent covering of the eye, producing permanent blindness. It can also bring about emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory ailments, they said.

Heavy exposure can cause death by suffocating spasms of the bronchial tubes carrying air to the lungs, or by drowning as body fluids released by the irritating gas accumulate in the lungs.

So toxic is methyl isocyanate that occupational safety rules in the United States prohibit exposure in one eight-hour day to any more than 0.02 parts per million parts of air. Indian laws set similar limits.

But neither the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency nor its Indian counterpart has rules to control the storage of such chemicals. Indian



law prescribes inspections at chemical plants, but it is unclear when or how often such inspections were carried out at the Bhopal plant.

There is no restriction in Indian law on building chemical plants in urban areas, although environmental officials in New Delhi proposed last July a law that would ban hazardous chemical plants within 15 miles of any city. Such a law, even if applied retroactively, would probably not affect Union Carbide's Bhopal plant. When the factory opened seven years ago, the slums that now engulf it did not exist.

BUT with the rapid industrialization of the area came thousands of new people, construction workers and migrants looking for jobs. Some helped build the plant. Many just drifted into the area, according to Mr. Browning.

During the construction and even long after there was anything left to do at the site, settlers continued to arrive, putting up huts and shanties haphazardly, without electricity or water, on government land around the site.

No serious effort was made to get them out, Indian officials said.

While Indian authorities and company officials apparently did not anticipate major problems beyond the boundaries of the plant, there had been accidents inside.

In 1981, one of three employees assigned to shut off a leak of phosgene gas, a component of methyl isocyanate that is also produced at Bhopal, was killed when he failed to follow procedures and took off his gas mask in a contaminated area, the company said.

Other reports have indicated that approximately 30 workers have been hurt in several accidents since then.

The disaster no one anticipated reportedly began sometime after midnight on Monday, Dec. 3. But the precise time is not known, and conflicting reports by company personnel, emergency crews, victims, news organizations and others put it as early as 2 P.M. Sunday and as late as 1 A.M. Monday.

About 100 to 120 employees, a fraction of the plant's work force, were on duty. Most of them were maintenance workers. The Hindustan Times reported that, despite a company policy requiring engineers to be on duty, none were present.

All evidence thus far suggests that it began as a routine night shift.

But inside the steel tank that held thousands of gallons of liquid methyl isocyanate under what were supposed to be carefully controlled conditions, the temperature was rising dangerously. As it passed a critical point, the liquid began turning into a gas, and pressure began building in the tank.

THE cause of the abrupt rise in temperature and pressure is not yet known, but there are various theories. Among them are these: that a cleaning crew somehow contaminated the tank's contents, setting off a chemical reaction; that a refrigeration unit used to cool the chemical and keep it liquid failed, and that, because the liquid had not been tapped for a long time, pressure had been allowed to build slowly to a critical point.

"A chemical reaction took place in the tank which held the gas, causing the substance to

plant officials. Union Carbide has been unable to investigate the cooling system and the possibility that it failed.

STILL another theory for the rise in temperature and pressure was that the leaking tank had not been tapped since October and that so much pressure had been allowed to build that the gas had "overpassed" a safety valve.

Like the cause of the buildup, the reason for the failure of the escape valve also was unknown.

As pressure built up in the main tank, the gas was supposed to have been diverted into a holding tank where scrubbers and solutions of caustic wash were to neutralize it before it was vented into the open air, according to K.S. Kamdar, Union Carbide's vice president for agrochemicals in Bhopal.

The movement of the gas into the scrubbing tank apparently took place as it should, he said, but for reasons still unclear the neutralization process did not work and the gas began venting.

"The neutralizing process requires a certain amount of residence time for the gas to be run through all the scrubber operations," said Mr. Kamdar. "That time just was not there. When gas gets under high pressure, it escapes at high velocity."

Y.P. Gokhale, the managing director of Union Carbide India, said the tank valve apparently had malfunctioned. Another report said the valve had broken under intense pressure, allowing the gas to escape before it could be processed by the scrubbers.

In any event, the gas was beginning to escape when an employee, making a routine gauge check, discovered that the temperature and pressure had passed "permissible limits," according to Mr. Sathe, the petroleum minister. He said an automatic alarm, which should have alerted workers to the danger, apparently did not go off.

Mr. Sathe said the employee, who has not been identified, may have tried to regulate the flow of gas, but failed and quickly notified a supervisor. At least two employees who should have helped take action to halt the leak fled from the scene, according to Major Tiwari, the police superintendent, who said these men were still being sought.

The supervisor who was notified of the leak, a man first identified only as "Shetti," was believed to be Shaked Ahmed. He was among the few employees who tried to halt the runaway tank and was one of the few members of the plant's staff killed by the fumes, the authorities said.

MR. Ahmed, who was placed under guard at a hospital, where he was listed in critical condition, "is perhaps the only person who knows exactly what happened," a police official said.

The supervisor was apparently not the only employee who tried to control the gas.

Mr. Dubey, the plant operator involved in production of Sevin, who was 50 feet (15 meters) away when the leak occurred, recalled seeing others as his eyes began to burn and tear.

"At about 1:10 A.M., we noticed this," he said from a bed at Hamidia Hospital in Bhopal. "Others immediately triggered the emergency switch, which sounded the siren, warning people of the disaster."

The time that the siren sounded was one of many points at issue. Some residents of the nearby slums said they had heard no siren at all. Others said they heard the alarm only after 1:30 A.M.

Mr. Dubey said he did not know what the supervisor in charge of the tank had done during the crisis. But he said a number of workers had put on gas masks equipped with cylinders holding 20 to 30 minutes' air supply and had tried to control the spread of the gas.

Mr. Sathe said the gas was leaking so fast that there was no time to organize an effort to stop it before the tank emptied. The Press Trust of India, the government-supported news agency, quoting an unnamed employee, said the first efforts to cap the valve had failed because the tank was too hot.

AN attempt to control the gas outside the tank failed, too. Mr. Dubey said he had seen some workers spray water, not at the tank but at the gas spreading out above it, apparently in an effort to disperse the cloud.

"But it was impossible," Mr. Dubey said. "By this time more than 10 minutes had gone, and the gas covered the ground like a thick, white blanket, and we fled for our lives."

The factory compound was quickly engulfed in the cloud of gas, a thick mist that reduced visibility sharply, but many of the workers donned gas masks and fled. Only a few employees were hurt.

There were conflicting reports on how long the gas leak continued and how much gas escaped. Union Carbide said that the gas leaked for 40 to 45 minutes, but Mr. Sathe said the tank had been capped within 20 minutes by technicians wearing gas masks. "The leak was stopped in half an hour," said J. Mukund, the plant manager.

Meantime, in the vicinity of the plant, Mr. Dubey recalled, the gas was "so thick that visibility became very difficult." As he ran on, stumbling, falling, picking himself up, he began to see frightening things through the mist.

"I saw children, women, old men dying and dead on the roads," he said. "It was horrible, horrible."

THE night wind swept out of the northwest and raced down upon the thickly populated slums, spreading the cloud of death everywhere.

The temperature was 57 degrees (14 degrees Celsius), and that, too, was a factor: The chill kept the white haze close to the ground, where it was most lethal, instead of letting it rise and evaporate, as it might have at higher temperatures.

As dawn broke over Bhopal, the magnitude of the disaster became apparent. The bodies of people and animals littered the streets; trucks were sent out to pick them up. A house-to-house search of the slums turned up hundreds of additional victims.

Many of the bodies were unidentified; nevertheless, they had to be disposed of quickly to avoid the danger of an epidemic. Through the day, there were mass burials and mass cremations for the unknown, who were covered with red and white sheets, each bearing a printed number.

As dusk fell over the cremation grounds, 70 fires could be counted, row after row of burning pyres that lighted the night sky of the stricken city.



COME TO LONDON.

COME TO SHERATON.

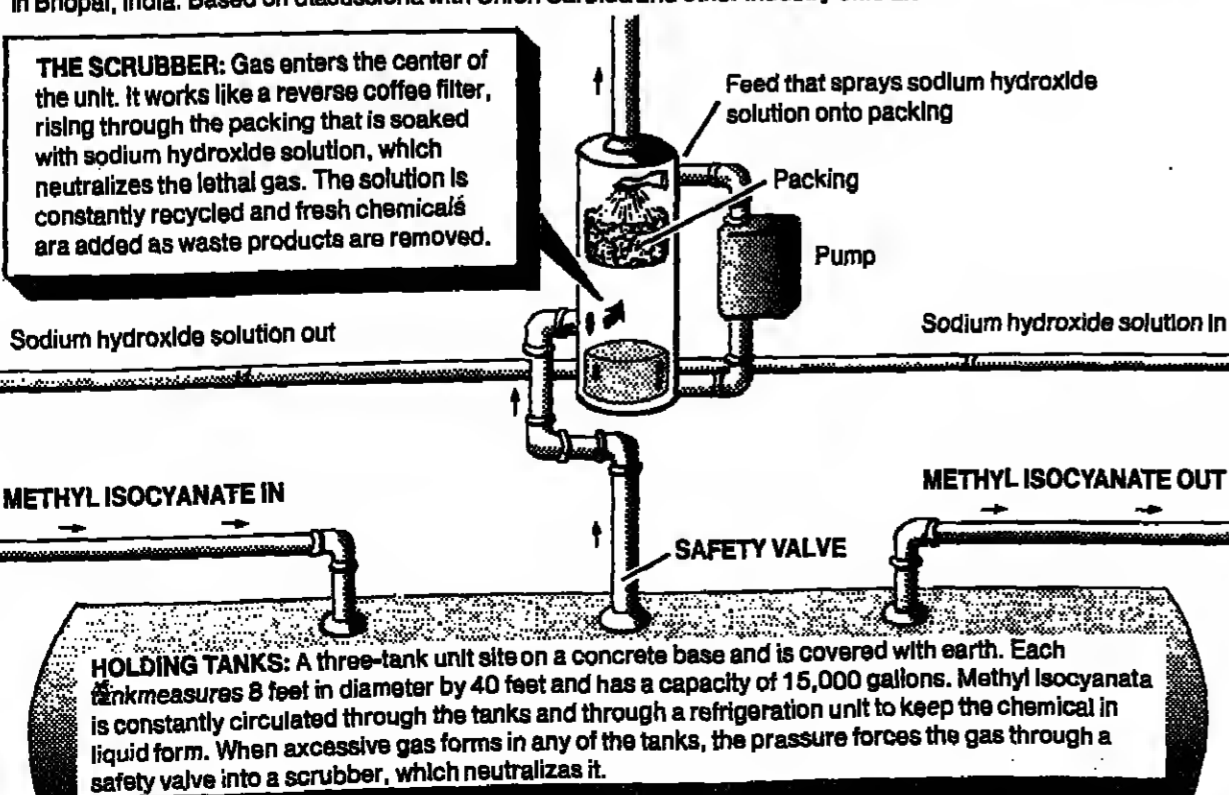
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## How Lethal Gas Is Neutralized

Schematic drawing shows general operation of tank and scrubber unit of the kind used at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India. Based on discussions with Union Carbide and other industry officials.



The New York Times

NYSE Most Actives					
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AT&T	2,563	15.5	15.2	15.3	+0.1
IBM	1,100	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Microsoft	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Intel	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Apple	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Oracle	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Unisys	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Spacelink	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
WorldCom	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Qwest	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
Transp.	2,044	2,050	2,030	2,040	+6
Utilities	1,148	1,150	1,140	1,145	+5
Comp.	671	675	665	670	+9

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
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Utilities	1,148	1,150	1,140	1,145	+5
Comp.	671	675	665	670	+9

NYSE Closing					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
Indus.	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
Transp.	2,044	2,050	2,030	2,040	+6
Utilities	1,148	1,150	1,140	1,145	+5
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AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
Indus.	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
Transp.	2,044	2,050	2,030	2,040	+6
Utilities	1,148	1,150	1,140	1,145	+5
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NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
Indus.	1,747	1,755	1,740	1,745	+8
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Oracle	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Unisys	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Spacelink	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
WorldCom	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5
Qwest	1,000	100.0	99.0	99.5	-0.5

NYSE High-Lows					
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AT&T	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	+0.1
IBM	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Microsoft	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Intel	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Apple	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Oracle	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Unisys	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Spacelink	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
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Apple	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
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Spacelink	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
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Oracle	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
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WorldCom	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Qwest	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5

## NYSE Closes Moderately Up

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK** — The stock market closed moderately higher Tuesday, after a late upswing lifted prices.  
 Automobile and paper issues paced the gainers, while airline, oil and mining stocks retreated.  
 The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.07 to 1,747.33, after climbing 9.05 points Monday. The transportation average rose a fraction, but the utility index was unchanged.  
 Advancing stocks led declines nearly 4 to 3 on the New York Stock Exchange, whose composite index edged up 0.19 to 94.00.  
 Volume totaled 80.24 million shares, compared with 81.14 million Monday.  
 The late upturn in prices came after several rally attempts met resistance, which left the Dow Jones Industrials within a narrow range for much of the session.  
 Stocks drew some support from a stronger bond market, where prices of long-term Treasury bonds rose 1/2-point, or \$5 for each \$1,000 in face value.  
 There was speculation that the Federal Reserve will post Thursday a sizable decline in the basic money supply, and that such a development might prompt the Fed to further ease its grip on credit, pushing interest rates lower.  
 But other credit analysts forecast continued money growth and economic expansion through the first half of 1985, precluding substantial credit-easing moves by the Fed and raising the prospect of higher rates.  
 In the meantime, uncertainty about the severity of the economic slowdown, the Treasury's

tax proposals and the federal budget deficit is keeping volume sluggish, brokers said.  
 Much of the activity has been limited to institutional traders adjusting their portfolios for year-end tax purposes, and individual traders have reportedly been quiet.  
 American Telephone & Telegraph led the NYSE's active list and was unchanged at 18 1/4; a 1.28 million-share block traded at 18 1/4.  
 Northwest Industries plummeted 6 1/4 to 48 1/4. The company said one of its investor groups that has agreed to acquire Northwest for \$1 billion was unable to predict whether it could secure the necessary financing.  
 Overseas Petroleum jumped 2 1/4 to 50 1/4. A \$9.1 billion takeover bid for Phillips currently is stalled by lawsuits, and Phillips said it took further defensive action by amending its by-laws and filing new charges against its unwelcome auditor, an investor group led by T. Boone Pickens, the Texas oilman.  
 Elsewhere in the oil sector, Exxon fell 1/4 to 44 1/4, Chevron fell 1/4 to 32 1/4 and Texaco slipped 1/4 to 33 1/4.  
 On the upside, Central Soya jumped 1 1/4 to 15 1/4, a 52-week high, after an investor group led by Seaborg Inc. said it owned 5 percent of the company and is considering seeking control.  
 Overseas Shipholding rose 1/4 to 14 1/4; a 950,000-share block crossed at 14 1/4.  
 Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 99.10 million shares.  
 Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials rose 0.26 to 182.31 and S&P's 500-stock composite index up 0.24 at 163.07.

NYSE High-Lows					
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
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Apple	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Oracle	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Unisys	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Spacelink	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
WorldCom	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5
Qwest	100.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	-0.5

AMEX High-Lows									
Stock	High								
Guilford	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Gulfair	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Gulfair	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
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Gulfair	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Gulfair	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Gulfair	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1984

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### How to Deal With the Media: Executives Return to School

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Mike Wallace, the U.S. television journalist whose questions can make chief executives cover, doesn't travel to Europe much. But for European businessmen, there are European interviewers, and Mike Wallace's absence doesn't mean that these businessmen won't face difficult questions on radio or television.

In fact, European executives are finding out that business schools are not acting schools, and that appearances on television without preparation can be disastrous.

French executives in particular, used to operating in a society that sometimes frowns on profit and success, have preferred to keep a low profile as possible. But all that is changing.

Europeans are finding out that TV without preparation can be disastrous.

"You can't live hidden in order to live happy anymore. It's become a necessity for executives to come out into the open," says Pierre Humeau, president of the Humeau Delfosse & Associés group, a major French advertising agency. Decider's, a subsidiary of the group, consults on corporate image strategy.

A number of people in Paris are making a living from coaching senior executives on how to handle television interviews, other media events and tough board meetings.

Some are former newscasters, others have advertising agencies or public-relations companies and offer executive television training as an additional service to their clients. Among these are such companies as Hill & Knowlton, a U.S. public relations group.

Prices in Paris are comparable to those in New York, where coaching services for camera-shy executives average \$1,000 a day. Bernard Krief Consultants, a group that also recruits executives, charges 10,000 francs (about \$1,100) for a one-day seminar, 50,000 francs for a weekly seminar and 50,000 francs for an individual tailor-made session.

THERE are, however, some relative bargains, such as at KCV, a company headed by Jean-Marie Cavada, a television journalist and news executive who once headed the news division of TF1, one of France's three state-owned television networks. KCV charges less than \$100 an hour for six two-hour sessions with journalists.

But for many French senior executives, going to a television image-building session is like going to an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting. It's not the kind of thing you brag about to your colleagues.

The reason, most industry analysts say, is that the French rarely are as forthcoming as many of their American counterparts are about their ambitions, and to gossip about one's course on handling tough television interviews might seem like self-promotion.

Those who have a stake in the business, however, insist that attitudes are changing and that the market is growing downward, from chief executives to senior and middle managers.

Approaches to training are as various as there are people in the business.

Most trainers include practical tips to help the executive come across better on television. Le look, for instance, is important. Most coaches say there is no one look to seek, but several to be avoided.

"You don't want to look like an undertaker, for instance," says Jérôme Walrafen of KCV.

Other suggestions deal with posture and basic speech: Don't look down at your shoes, stick to short sentences, don't use cliché quotations (a common fault among French executives) and don't use technical jargon.

Most courses also take executives through simulation exercises, where journalists ask them tough practice questions about their company's activities. During these sessions, the executives are taught two things: First, try to give journalists what they might perceive as a good story, while remaining calm.

"The better the executives are, the better the interview," says

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on Dec. 11, excluding fees.  
Official foreign exchange rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	ILL.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.40	1.36	12.945	3.40	0.181	—	5.697	3.275	140.20
Brussels	40.15	16.64	—	—	0.204	17.055	—	—	—
Frankfurt	3.40	1.36	—	32.635	—	88.83	—	10.717	1.2595
Milan	—	—	2.723	10.935	29.728	—	14.745	—	—
London	1.9024	1.1994	—	4.671	20.108	—	10.085	29.120	—
New York	—	—	—	—	1.00750	3.4865	—	—	—
Paris	3.40	1.36	12.917	—	—	2.735	15.234	3.715	1.3821
Tokyo	40.15	29.27	78.88	24.99	7.110	—	29.952	—	—
Zurich	2.505	2.569	—	—	—	—	41.351	—	—
Other	0.75	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0317
Other	0.75	0.75	2.527	8.849	1.392.45	2.5192	4.4971	1.632	176.712
Other	0.75	0.75	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001	61.532	2.525	294.626



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Mitsubishi Corp. Net Rose By 15% in the Fiscal Half

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Corp., Japan's largest trading house, reported Tuesday that group earnings for the fiscal first half rose 15 percent on a 9.4-percent sales increase.

Mitsubishi reported net income of 16.85 billion yen (\$68.2 million), or 12.01 yen a share, in the half ended Sept. 30, up from 14.67 billion yen, or 10.46 yen a share, a year earlier. Sales were 8,302 trillion yen, up from 7,588 trillion yen.

The higher earnings were helped by reductions in the deficits of subsidiaries and increased profitability, although marketing and management expenses increased, the company said.

Of total sales, exports fell 0.7 percent from a year earlier to 1.315 trillion yen because of a decline in industrial plant sales to developing countries, but imports rose 7.9 percent to 2.712 trillion yen on in-

creased oil imports, the company said.

Offshore transactions increased 33 percent to 1,339 trillion yen because of increased oil and energy resource business, and domestic transactions rose 7.1 percent to 2,936 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi also said it expects consolidated net income for the year ending March 31 to rise to about 30 billion yen from the 26.76 billion yen reported a year earlier on record sales of 17 trillion yen, up from 15.815 trillion.

Separately, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., part of the Mitsubishi group, said it has developed a process to produce and spin carbon fiber from coal pitch.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Chemical said the company plans to build a factory with an annual capacity of 250 to 500 metric tons (275 to 550 short tons) at Sakai, Japan, by late 1986.

## Investor Weighs Datapoint Bid

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor who has interests in Mohawk Data Sciences Corp., says he is considering a bid to take control of Datapoint Corp., another computer maker.

Mr. Edelman, in an interview Monday, said he now controls 8 percent of Datapoint's stock, and that he is considering acquiring more. Mr. Edelman has moved to buy into computer groups in the past. Most recently, he bought a large stake in Mohawk, which recorded heavy losses in its last fiscal year.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Edelman said he held 1.6 million Datapoint common shares, acquired at between \$14.375 and \$18.125 a share. Datapoint closed Tuesday at \$18 a share, down 6 1/2 cents.

## China Said to Set Airbus Purchases

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng has announced the decision in principle of China to buy three Airbus A-310 aircraft from the European Airbus Industrie consortium, according to a Western diplomatic source.

Details of the contract, which has not yet been signed, are to be discussed later, the source indicated, adding that some aircraft also could be leased by China. Mr. Li made the announcement Monday during a meeting with a delegation of participants at an international air fair that opened here Sunday.

General Jacques Mitterrand, who heads an organization of French aerospace manufacturers and who is the brother of President François Mitterrand of France, said at the fair here that Airbus Industrie and the Chinese authorities also are discussing the possibility of having certain parts for another Airbus, the A-320, produced in China.

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Citicorp Capital Markets Group

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Dominion Securities Pitfield Limited

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Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Strauss Turnbull &amp; Co. Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.

November 1984

## Bastogi May Sell Electronics Unit

Reuters

MILAN — Bastogi SpA is negotiating the sale of its electronics subsidiary, Siel, to International Signal & Control Group PLC, which is a British-based holding company for a number of U.S. electronics companies, the financial daily Il Sole 24 Ore reported Tuesday.

The newspaper said Bastogi was hoping to conclude negotiations for the sale by the end of the year. It did not estimate a figure for an agreement. A Bastogi spokesman declined comment. Bastogi closed here Tuesday at 135 lire (7 cents), off from 140.50 lire Monday but up from 120 lire at the beginning of last week.

Siel had net profits of 3 billion lire (\$1.57 million) in 1983, on sales of 131.6 billion lire. The Bastogi spokesman said that sales are expected to increase to 150 billion lire in 1984, and that profits will also increase.

## COMPANY NOTES

Gulf & Western Inc., New York City, said it had received about 9.5 million shares, or more than 95 percent, of Prentice-Hall Inc.'s common stock under its \$71-a-share tender offer for all shares outstanding that expired Dec. 10. Gulf & Western said it would acquire the remaining shares of the Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, publisher at the same price.

Mellon Bank Corp. said that it would invest \$28 million in Heritage Bancorp. while awaiting laws that would allow interstate banking. Mellon, based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is barred by federal law from immediately acquiring the holding company based in Jamesburg, New Jersey, but has said it expects the proposed merger to be approved by the end of the decade either by the U.S. Congress or the two states' legislatures.

Pharmacia AB said it expected to sign a research agreement in the near future with Biotechnology General. The accord would give Pharmacia access to the U.S. com-

pany's process for producing hyaluronate acid, which the Swedish company uses to make an eye surgery aid.

Siemens AG said it and its 75-percent-owned subsidiary, Transformatoren Union AG, had received an order valued at about 150 million Deutsche marks (\$48.54 million) for a high-voltage switch plant in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. The West German electronics company said the order also covered expansion of the electricity network in Mecca and Jeddah.

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine said consolidated revenue increased to 130 billion francs (\$13.72 billion) in the first nine months of 1984, up from 90 billion francs a year earlier. The company said the two years were not directly comparable because chemical assets acquired as a result of the restructuring of the French national oil and gas company were not consolidated until the second half of 1983.

Sony Corp. said it had concluded

an agreement with New York-based RCA Corp. allowing Sony to sell RCA communications satellites in Japan. A spokesman said Sony would launch a sales campaign in Japan later in December.

Toyota Motor Corp. said it would produce 3.49 million vehicles in 1985, a 2-percent increase from the estimated 3.42 million produced in 1984. A spokesman for the Japanese automaker said exports were expected to rise 2 percent to 1.82 million in 1985 from 1.79 million and domestic sales were expected to increase 3 percent to 1.67 million.

Volkswagenwerk AG said it planned to boost the share capital of its banking subsidiary, V.A.G. Kredit Bank GmbH by 207.5 million Deutsche marks to 300 million DM (\$97 million). The company said that the increase was intended to secure and expand financing of VW group sales in West Germany and bring the bank into line with new capital-to-lending ratios due to go into effect in January.

## Media Classes For Managers

(Continued from Page 9)

Nancy Wise, a broadcaster with BBC World Service who also trains chief executives for Charles Barker Lyons Ltd., a British advertising agency. "These are often bright and clever people but they often get nerve-racked before a television interview."

The second maxim of TV trainers is to help executives get their image and objectives across without being slaves to the questions asked.

To this end, Decider's, the Homsey Delafosse subsidiary, provides its clients with a complete corporate image strategy for an annual fee.

Decider's analyzes a company's image among its employees, as well as with unions, consumer groups, government agencies and the press.

## Money Charges Drove Deak to Chapter 11

(Continued from Page 9)

foreign exchange subsidiaries, which did not yield a high return, Leslie Deak said.

Deak-Perera Wall Street and Deak-Perera International are not foreign-exchange units but rather operated somewhat like banks.

They accepted deposits from foreigners, paid interest and transferred funds elsewhere in the world. The former catered mostly to companies, the latter to individuals.

Since the two subsidiaries had no offices abroad, a foreigner wishing to open an account normally would do so by mail, Mr. Deak said, adding that depositors were obliged to fill out account cards to establish their identity.

The organized-crime commission, in its October report, charged that at least once the company let a client open an account under a name that employees knew was false.

"Obviously, in any organization there are clerical errors on occasion, but the corporate policy was clearly that identification was required," Mr. Deak said.

Nevertheless, the report of the commission, and testimony before it, offer some glimpses into a peculiar world of high finance.

From 1969 to 1975, Deak & Co. was the conduit used by Lockheed Corp. to transfer money intended by Lockheed to bribe Japanese officials. That bribery scandal resulted a year ago in the criminal conviction of a former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka.

In 15 deliveries, Deak & Co. moved \$8.3 million to Hong Kong, where a Spanish-born priest representing Lockheed took the cash and carried it to Japan in a flight bag or in cardboard boxes labeled "oranges."

In 1978 Deak & Co. and one of its vice presidents were convicted on criminal charges of willfully

failing to file reports on about \$11 million deposited by two Philippine businessmen. The company was fined a total of \$60,000. Leslie Deak concedes that the company had compliance problems then, but says it has spent millions of dollars in the last six years to eradicate the problems.

The most serious charges involve the "laundering" of tens of millions of dollars garnered by cocaine traffickers. David Williams, an investigator for the commission, said in hearings in March that the "Grandma Mafia" — a well-known cocaine ring that involved many middle-aged or elderly women — deposited \$7.6 million. The money was later transferred to Miami, Panama and Colombia, and Mr. Williams quoted a leader of the ring as doubting that her contact in the company could have been so naive as not to have known the origin or the money.

These securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan.  
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## NEW ISSUE

11th December, 1984

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Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Daiwa Europe Limited

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## SPORTS

## Mets Get Carter of Expos For Brooks and 3 Others

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Gary Carter, a seven-time All-Star catcher with the Montreal Expos, was traded to the New York Mets Monday night for infielder Mike Schmidt, catcher Mike Fitzgerald and two minor leaguers.

A solid defensive catcher, Carter is coming off one of the finest seasons in his 10-year career. He hit 27 home runs in 159 games for Montreal last year and tied Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt for the league lead in runs batted in with 106.

Carter, 30, is reportedly the fourth-highest paid player in the majors with an annual salary of \$1.8 million. Met outfielder George Foster is believed to be the highest paid at an estimated \$2.05 million annually.

"It's a banner day for the New York Mets," said the team's general manager, Frank Cashen. "Every one knows about our search for a right-handed power hitter, and they don't come much better than Gary Carter."

"I'm thrilled. What can I say?" said Carter. "I'm well aware of the Mets' nucleus of fine talent and I'm anxious to make a contribution."

I've never been on a world championship team, and I'm hopeful to get that chance in New York.

Brooks shifted from third base to shortstop in the latter part of the 1984 pennant race; he batted .283 for the year with 16 homers and 73 RBIs.

At one point he hit in 34 straight games, tying Oakland's Carney Lansford for the major-league high last year.

Fitzgerald played 107 games and committed only four errors — the National League low for catchers. He hit .242 with two homers and 33 RBIs.

Brooks' job at shortstop will most likely be inherited by Rafael Santana.

The minor leaguers going to the Expos are Herni Wittingham and Floyd Youman.

Wittingham, a 24-year-old outfielder, hit .281 with 10 homers and 407 in 14 games for the Mets in September. Pitcher Youman, 20, split the season with Lynchburg of the Carolina League and Jackson of the Texas League. He led the Texas League with a 9.10 strikeout ratio with 87 strikeouts in 86 innings. (UPI, AP, NYT)



Gary Carter: Solid on defense, too.

## Early Goals Propel Rangers to 4-2 Defeat of Kings

NEW YORK — When you're being struggling offensively for a month, you don't expect to get two goals in the game's first three minutes. But that's exactly what the Rangers did.

## NHL FOCUS

New York Rangers did Monday night, as speedy defenseman Reijo Ruotsalainen connected twice to spark a 4-2 National Hockey League decision over the Los Angeles Kings.

In the night's only other game, Detroit knocked off Minnesota, 4-3.

Ruotsalainen scored 62 seconds into the game with a slapshot from the right point; the puck deflected past goalie Bob Janecyk after being inadvertently tipped by the Kings' Bernie Nicholls.

And just 1:38 later, Ruotsalainen struck behind the defense, took a perfect pass from Robbie Ftorek and beat Janecyk on a breakaway.

"Any time a guy is in front of the net, you never know what can happen," said Ruotsalainen, referring to teammate Mike Allison, who was being checked by Nicholls on the first goal.

As for the breakaway, Ruotsalainen was "just hoping on Rob-

bie's pass. It was perfect — right to me. I just had to put my stick on the ice. We got the breaks," he said.

"We really needed them."

The Kings' coach, Pat Quinn, is concerned with his team's lapses at the start of games. "It's been the same problem," he admitted. "The first couple of shots go in... it's too hard to keep putting your foot in the bucket and play comeback hockey. It's mechanical when you look at it, but it's got to be more of a preparation thing. Or maybe an attitude problem."

"It was 2-0 after two shots," said the annoyed Quinn. "One goal was a nice play, the other they outshutted us for. I don't know why we can't approach the first five minutes the same way we approach the rest of the game."

The Rangers opened their lead to 3-0 when Tomas Sandstrom scored on a breakaway at 6:27 of the second period; Sandstrom, a rookie from Sweden, made a beautiful shoulder fake to draw Janecyk out of position and then tallied on a wrist shot.

The end of New York's six-game home winless streak was also built around the sharp goaltending of Glenn Hanlon, who kept the Kings' fourth in the league in scoring — shut out until midway through the third period.

Dave Taylor finally got Los Angeles on the board with a short wrist shot off a setup by Marcel Dionne.

The Kings climbed within 3-2 when Nicholls knocked in a rebound of a blistering shot by Taylor at 12:33. It was the 21st goal of the season for Nicholls, who has at least one point in the last 25 games — fifth longest consecutive scoring streak in league history.

But the Rangers clinched when Mike Rogers poked in a rebound of Anders Hedberg's backhand 52 seconds after Nicholls' goal.

## Girardelli Slalom Victor

United Press International

SESTRIERE, Italy — Austrian skier Marc Girardelli, who races for Luxembourg, survived an unexpected first-run jump to win a men's World Cup giant slalom here Tuesday.

Girardelli, 21, who split with the Austrian Ski Federation as a teenager over a training dispute, turned

in a winning aggregate clocking of two minutes, 25.56 seconds, finishing nearly a second ahead of second-placed Markus Wasmeier of West Germany.

Wasmeier's 2:26.51 on the Alpine 3 course, with 43 gates on the first run and 45 on the second, earned him his best cup finish ever.

Third was Swiss Max Julen at 2:26.73, followed by Hans Einar Austen (2:26.74) and Pirmin Zurbriggen, the defending World Cup champion from Switzerland (2:26.91).

"I was lucky not to fall on the jump. I didn't expect it," Girardelli said after his second cup victory in 10 days. "I just managed to get through the gate." The 1984 cup slalom champion, Girardelli won an event in that discipline here Dec. 2.

Girardelli overall standings leader Zurbriggen by five just points — 70 to 75.

Wasmeier, the 21-year-old son of a former ski jumper, said his showing from the field despite a 49-47 edge in rebounding and 13 more shots than the Hawks.

"We got a lot of good shots early, but we just didn't knock them down," said Coach George Irvine. "We compounded the problem by shooting the ball quickly instead of trying to get it inside. We're better shooters than this, but not right now."

The loss extended the Pacers' losing streak to six, the longest current slide in the NBA, and dropped their season record to 5-17. Only Kansas City (4-15) and Cleveland (2-17) have worse marks.

## Hawks Edge Pacers, 104-98

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Despite Indiana's third-worst record in the National Basketball Association, the Pacers are no pushovers, according to Atlanta Coach Mike Fratello. The Hawks, now four games ahead of the Pacers in the

## NBA FOCUS

Central Division of the Eastern Conference, built a 14-point lead but had to struggle in the closing seconds to hold on for a 104-98 victory in Monday night's only NBA game.

"Coming off a loss like that — 128-127 to Boston on Sunday — this is one of the teams you don't want to play because they just keep coming after you," Fratello said of the Pacers. "Other teams don't attack as hard, but Indiana is hungry and aggressive, and they keep putting the pressure on you."

In Boston, the Hawks played practically a perfect game. We only had about five turnovers. Tonight, we turned the ball over consistently [21 times]. We were bouncing it off our feet."

Defensive pressure and 20 post-intermission points by forward Herb Williams brought Indiana to

within two points of Atlanta twice in the second half. The first time, the Hawks repelled the rally with the hot shooting of reserve Mike Glenn. The final time, a jumper by Glenn Rivers tied the game with a minute to go.

Glenn, who hit eight of 11 from the field, finished with a season-high 17 points — 12 in the second half.

The Pacers hit only 41 percent from the field despite a 49-47 edge in rebounding and 13 more shots than the Hawks.

"We got a lot of good shots early, but we just didn't knock them down," said Coach George Irvine. "We compounded the problem by shooting the ball quickly instead of trying to get it inside. We're better shooters than this, but not right now."

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weather, with the mercury hovering just under freezing.

Girardelli's success came a day after he was eliminated from a slalom race, falling after hitting a rock on the Sestriere course. "It seems easy to ski here, but the run today was slightly short," he said.

Swedish veteran Ingemar Stenmark's 13th place finish Tuesday gave him his first cup points of what has so far been a disappointing campaign. "This course is almost too flat for a giant slalom — it was good for me to ski well," said the 29-year-old three-time cup champion. "I can't understand my lack of success. I've been trying my best in all the races."

Zurbriggen complained about a lack of vertical drop on the Alpine 3 as well. "I made a huge mistake after the midway point and I paid dearly for it," he said. "I can't blame my finish on the course layout."

The men's competition now shifts to Val Gardena in northern Italy for Saturday's first downhill race of the season.

Marc Girardelli

Parsons

Parsons

Parsons

Parsons

## Isn't It About Time to Kiss and Make Up?

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A pardonable kiss before 48,000 Parisians last week ended the year of the French.

Les Bleus, champions of Europe and the Olympics, had reaped their 12th consecutive victory when an excited spectator ran onto the pitch at Parc des Princes to embrace Michel Platini cheek-to-cheek in the time-honored Gallic manner.

And perhaps a flush of embarrassment tinged the cheeks of on-looking FIFA and UEFA officials. They, after all, had jointly decreed

tion capable of surpassing the French heights. Brazil has at last restored Tele Santana as manager.

It was Santana who liberated samba soccer in 1982 and Santana who was banished (to an admittedly lucrative Arabian job) because his chosen players failed to convert all they created against Italy.

Two managers had since attempted to drag Brazil toward a more pragmatic approach. They failed. The man of flair is back, and presumably once some leading Brazilian players are weaned off the stimulants that have recently been detected in their systems we will get a kick out of authentic Latin American soccer again.

We can also hope, as West German manager Franz Beckenbauer may hope, that he and Bernd Schuster, the eternal enfant terrible, can learn to love one another. West Germany plays a World Cup qualifying game in Malta on Sunday while Schuster, still estranged from Beckenbauer's squad, captains a Barcelona side he has led to the top of the Spanish League.

Fit for the first time in years, the blond midfielder is drawing rave notices not only for skills that at times combine Platini and Gerd Muller but also for new-found consistency.

Although Schuster's last words regarding Beckenbauer amount to childish insults, he might recall being equally derogatory about Barcelona's new coaching messiah, Enrique

bringing the game into disrepute. The one breed I would not advise kissing and making up to are the agents who have been getting at Wright, potentially England's best center back.

It would be pleasing if Rapid Vienna and Glasgow Celtic become a little more friendly on Wednesday. Their previous altercation ended in disgrace when a bottle from the Glasgow crowd allegedly struck a Rapid substitute.

UEFA, despite recognizing that almost half of Rapid's team and its coach had sought foul as well as fair means to overturn the legitimacy of Celtic's 3-0 victory, proved glib to Vienna's demands. The game will be replayed in Manchester, and Celtic needs to repeat its minor miracle of overhauling a 3-1 first-leg deficit.

Who knows? Rapid might even sportingly acknowledge the reputation if it happens. As another Scot, Richard Taylor, knows, all things are possible.

Taylor became part of history last Saturday as the first league goalie in 97 years of senior British soccer to concede two goals, Taylor's side, Selkirk, lost 2-0 in a cup match at Stirling Albion.

Said Taylor: "I blame myself for only three." He then walked out into the night, only to be refused admission to a local dance hall, to find his car's license plate had been swapped — and to learn sport's unforgiving nature.

## ROB HUGHES

that kisses between even consenting players are innately, that performers whose exuberance is likely to incite even celebratory encroachment onto the field by fans should be punished by suspension.

But the minor invasion following Saturday's 2-0 eclipse of East Germany was different. It was the act of passion of Fernand Sastre, who happens to be not only the presidential figurehead of French soccer during its finest year but also an honored member of FIFA's board of appeal for the 1986 World Cup.

So you wouldn't expect the powers that be to bring to book one of their own, a gentleman who was merely expressing himself as I read, the French have done for centuries. Certainly not.

It is, anyway, pure jealousy that makes an Englishman look at the French that way. We do not have such a leader as Sastre, able to preside with such flamboyant devotion over a team that has Platini and Giresse and Tigana and Reda.

There are not many anywhere so attractive, so deserving of fond embrace as Platini. He, the captain, leads a team now as dependable as it is artistic.

Sure, 11 of the 12 victories have come on French soil. Sure, *les Bleus* must in 1985 demonstrate the same resolve on such testing journeys as Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. But in 1984 the team achieved all that could have been asked of it. Platini, and for this observer particularly the ebullient little Alain Giresse, restored the values of soccer as a game beyond a business.

The time is high for a friend of this column, a Parisian heart doctor, to raise his glass and reconsider his assertion that British soccer — like whiskey to French wine — had a solid dependability that his own, for all its sparkle, lacked.

Time, too, for the game to take itself a little less seriously, to kiss and make up.

Brazil, for example. The one na-

the affair took a nasty turn on Sunday when Wright, against player's union advice, scooped £8,000 (about \$9,600) by selling his lurid tale to a newspaper, for which he also posed behind a V-shaped tree trunk. For those in any doubt, the caption read: "Sign of the times, V-shaped tree sums up Mark's feelings about McMenamy."

England's FA, no longer of in-subordination than of exchanged kisses, threatens to charge the silly, misled, avaricious Wright with

bringing the game into disrepute. The one breed I would not advise kissing and making up to are the agents who have been getting at Wright, potentially England's best center back.

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## SCOREBOARD

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

## NHL Leaders

## NBA Standings

## College Results

## College Top-20 Polls

## World Cup Skiing

## Tennis

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## OBSERVER

## Leadening the Language

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Not surprisingly, the television-besotted Reagan administration has a very thin performance record when it comes to enriching the English language.

"The window of vulnerability" — a polysyllabic synonym for "missile gap" — has never caught on outside Washington. Probably it sounded too much like Pentagon talk, which goes down like lead and molasses in Washington but sounds elsewhere like the noise of Brazil onto being put through a meat grinder.

The original "missile gap" by comparison, has such a fetching tone that the country at large hated to give it up even after the Kennedy administration — whose 1960 campaign created it — declared it "inoperative" in 1961.

I place quotation marks around "inoperative" somewhat misleadingly, for it was not the Kennedy people who invented that comical euphemism for "We lied about that, so just forget it." It was the Nixon administration 10 years later.

The Kennedy administration, not having "inoperative" available, simply said that after reviewing the situation it had changed its opinion about President Eisenhower's having created an alarming military weakness, and there wasn't any "missile gap" after all.

Americans had fallen in love with the "gap," however, and hated to give it up. With the result that scarcely a year has passed since 1961 without the unearthing of a disturbing new "gap." Just recently we have had a "gender gap," the existence was said to make the vice-presidential nomination of Geraldine Ferraro a stroke of inspired political cunning.

In the wake of last month's election results, with the "gender gap" prove to be as "inoperative" as the "missile gap" of 1960? Or will the "gender gap" continue to "stand tall" in spite of this setback?

"Standing tall" is one of the few Reagan additions to the language that isn't leaden. ("What does America do as long as Reagan's in charge?" "Stands tall.") It's not bad. There is just enough Hollywood sagacity in the sound of it to make people think of cowboys

who shower and change underwear every day, just like millions of intercom-bustion-engine-boys bunched over their steering wheels in rush-hour traffic.

It's flattering to think of yourself "standing tall" when you're hunching tense. It is certainly more satisfying than thinking of yourself as "staying the course." "Staying the course" was the policy President Reagan urged upon the nation in the 1982 elections, and of course the president's party took a whipping at the polls that year.

No wonder. "Staying the course" is an activity of ancient civilizations. "Over the ages," people say, "the Jewish people have stayed the course." And: "Maybe the Chinese people don't have as much fun as we do, but for thousands of years they have stayed the course."

"Staying the course" is commendable, but it is not American. American is breaking up the marriage whenever you can't agree what television shows to watch. American is abandoning the course when it gives you a headache.

The Reagan government's talent, of course, is for pictures, but brilliant as it is in exploiting visual imagery's power to overwhelm reason, it is inept at inventing vocabulary that can do the same.

Thus it coined the transparently fraudulent "revenue enhancement" to mean "tax boosts." That one having been laughed away, it is now trying "tax simplification" on us.

"Window of vulnerability," "revenue enhancement" and "tax simplification" have the same mind-numbing impact. One notable effort to break from Pentagonese produced "Peacekeeper," a word meaning "MX missile packed with thermonuclear bombmaker." When it comes to language, we expect most politicians to have tin ears but to sense when they are beginning to sound foolish.

The president himself though, when they unleash him to speak, shows some talent for colorful expression. His mythical town of "South Succotash" may go down as his government's only enduring contribution to the language.

New York Times Service

## Whale Getting Rare in Japanese Diet

Once a Cheap Meat for the Masses, 'Kujira' Is Becoming a Disappearing Delicacy

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Customers at the Kujiraya eat two or three whales a year, boiled, broiled, fried, barbecued, and raw.

Whale, once an ordinary, rather cheap meat, is being elevated to a delicacy by its scarcity. Tokyo supermarkets and fish shops rarely carry whale on their shelves these days, and cookbooks no longer include recipes for whale. The unpretentious Kujiraya is now the only Tokyo restaurant which devotes its menu solely to whale meat.

Kujira means whale and ya means shop or restaurant, and at the moment, whale means another difficult international problem for the Japanese as the United States is restricting their catch and, they say, dictating and possibly destroying a centuries-old culinary habit.

Because of the international conservationist movement to save the whales, which are still being prepared at Kujiraya, may no longer be available in a few more years.

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) voted to stop the hunting of sperm whales this year with a moratorium on all commercial whale hunting to begin in 1986. The Japanese originally exempted themselves from the sperm whale decision but Tuesday the Japanese government decided to withdraw its objection. In urging Japan to remove the objection and make the IWC effective, the United States had threatened to reduce regular Japanese fishing in American waters by 50 percent.

"Unfair and unconscionable," insisted Shigeru Hasui, chairman of the Japan Whaling Association during a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club on Thanksgiving Day. "We are not greedy slaughterers of whales. The Japanese dietary culture, which includes eating whale meat, dates back more than 1,000 years. No nation should intrude on long-established food preferences."

Japan's "whale culture," as the Japanese describe it, may have begun along the coast from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south as early as the fifth century when Buddhism brought the eating of four-legged animals. Then the whale as a Cetacean mammal, was considered a fish and an important source of food. Throughout Japan's history until recently, whale was a plebeian meat, filling, inexpensive, and full of protein. After World War II, when all foods were in short supply, whale-hunting resumed in earnest to help feed the hungry population.

"In my childhood when I lived near the

ocean in Mie Prefecture, my mother used to make a pot of whale stew for my four brothers and me," said 43-year-old Sakae Kato, a Tokyo housewife. "But I haven't had whale meat for the past seven or eight years."

With the gradual addition of pork, chicken and beef to the diet of the Japanese, their menus became at least as varied and as interesting as those of the West. Today the Japanese do not rely on whale as a regular food. But to deny them whale, they insist, is like banning turkey from the

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"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi. The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant serves comes from the Minke whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumbers, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *tsukudani* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40 according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.

In business since 1955, Kijyo Tanahashi makes a surprising admission when asked if he likes whale meat: "Not very much," he smiles, "but I always test the new meat when it comes in."

"Eating whale meat is more popular in Osaka, western Japan, or Kyushu, in the south, than in Tokyo. That's where the whale culture really exists since they are closer to the historic ports. There are still several whale restaurants in those districts."

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